PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE FIRST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,371.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 6-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	...	...
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	...	...
11th „	EGYPT	7912	...	...
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	...	...
30th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951	...	...
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610	...	...
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	...	...
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	...	...
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and **CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS** procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and **MISSIONARIES** booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and **SOVEREIGNS** at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	23rd June	5th July.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	22nd July	5th Aug.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th Aug	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Mavsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing [illegible]

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 30th Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 26th Mar.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 27th Mar.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Mar., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 28th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

25th March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
• AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	28th Mar. 1908.
• VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
• PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

• Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	26th Mar, 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
SCINDIA	Kelso	5,106	26th Mar 08.
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,300	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,080	19th „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Kelso	5,106	25th „ „
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,300	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 573
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR..........£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..........£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..........£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000			
Age next Birth day.	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	36 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 8	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	38 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	63 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00,000,
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

COMPARE

the Cost of Running a 6-cylinder Napier 5,000 miles (reckoning Fuel, Engine Oil and Tyres) with

The corresponding cost of ... ... { A well-known 4-cylinder British Car / A well-known 6-cylinder Foreign Car } for 5,000 miles.

Approximate cost in pence per mile.

	British 4-cylinder.	Foreign 6-cylinder.	British 6-cylinder Napier.
Oil (Engine)	·25	Not recorded.	·018
Fuel	1·50	2·01	·77
Tyres	5·77	4·55	2·11
Total	7·52	6·56	2·898

Cost for 5,000 miles ... ... { 6-cylinder Napier car ... ... £ 60 11 10½ / 4-cylinder British car ... ... £156 16 8 / 6-cylinder Foreign car ... ... £136 14 9 without oil.

The above figures constitute convincing proof of

Six-cylinder **NAPIER** Economy,

and are based entirely upon R.A.C Certificates for Oil, Fuel and Tyre Consumption, where the four-cylinder and foreign car are concerned. In regard to Napier tyre costs we have quoted from the results of six months' records, compiled by owners of six-cylinder Napier cars. We base our estimates upon the average mileage per tyre of the three cars that did best i.e. over 5,550 miles per tyre. These three cars all had heavy covered-in bodies. Napier fuel and oil consumption is based upon R. A. C. certificates. The cost of oil and fuel is reckoned at the same price in every case. Tyres at retail prices.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

Sole Agents,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ON THE ESPLANADE.

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THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE

Will exhibit "LIFE and PASSION of CHRIST" His Birth, His Childhood, His Life, His Death, His Resurrection and Ascension.

SATURDAY, 28TH MARCH

will be 5th grand entire change of Programme, including CHRISTOPHER COLOMBUS, MOON'S LOVER, FATHER'S HONOUR, and many others.

Every evening. Every evening.

TWO SHOWS.

First from 7 to 8-30. Second from 9-30 to 11.

EVERY SATURDAY THREE SHOWS.

First from 7 to 8-30. Second from 9 to 10-30. Third from 11 to 12-30.

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Manager.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD, BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ld.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

LIPTONS JAMS *FOR* QUALITY.

These jams are well known in England.

NOTED FOR EXCELLENCE & QUALITY.

PUT-UP IN 1-pound keyed TINS.

THE most approved hygienic conditions of manufacture and the latest scientific methods for packing are adopted in our large factory at Ronell Road, Bermondsey.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

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SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay
Karachi.
Calcutta
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
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London
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Lyons
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ....£ 1,500,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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SINGAPORE
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st April, 1908, our Special Noon Steamer Service from Bombay to Alibag, Rewdanda, Zolumba and Roha will cease, and passengers for those ports will be booked by our Jaygad Line Steamers sailing from Mody Bunder daily at 7-30 A.M.

On and after the same date our Viziadrug Line Steamers will sail from Mody Bunder daily at 11-30 A.M. instead of at 0-30 P.M., and will carry passengers for Dabhol, Visapur, Karbone and Gowalkote.

For The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Ld.,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th March, 1908.

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st April next, THE EMPIRE TRADING COMPANY will sever their connection with the TALKING MACHINE Co. (The Gramophone Hall), but will continue their business as Exporters and Importers and General Commission Agents. This is by mutual arrangement by the aforesaid parties.

THE EMPIRE TRADING CO.

NOTICE.

MR. AXEL SAHLIN, of Messrs. Julian Kennedy, Sahlin and Company, Pittsburg and Brussels, Construction Engineers to the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, will give a PUBLIC LECTURE, on TUESDAY, 31st March, at 5-30 P.M. (S. T.), at the Wilson College Hall, Chawpatti.

SUBJECT :—The Present and Future Development of the Iron and Steel Industry in India.

The Hon. Mr. J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, C.S.I., has kindly consented to preside.

Shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and all those interested in the subject, are cordially invited to be present.

TATA SONS & Co.

BOMBAY, 25TH MARCH, 1908.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of NAWANAGAR STATE WATER MARKS PAPERS, etc. to the Nawanagar State for the period of 6 (six) years.

Tender forms may be had on application to the Superintendent of the State Printing Press, Jamnagar.

Tenders must be addressed to the Superintendent State Printing Press, Jamnagar, and must reach that office by 14th April, 1908, otherwise they will not be considered.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

HARBHAMJI,
VAZIR IN CHARGE,
Nawanagar State.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on FRIDAY, the 3rd April, 1908, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—(1) To receive the Report of the Committee for the year 1907. (2) To elect a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Committee of the Association for the year 1908, in accordance with Rule XIV, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 25TH MARCH, 1908.

THE GOLD MOHUR MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per share, free of income tax, for the six months ending 31st December, 1907, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 49-51, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after Thursday, the 2nd proximo, to those Shareholders whose names appear this day on the Register on production of Share Certificates.

TULLOCKCHAND and SHAPURJI,
AGENTS.

BOMBAY, 25TH MARCH, 1908.

STEPHEN P. LUDBROOK, L. D. S., England, DENTAL SURGEON, will be at MAHABLESHWAR during April and May, for consultation. ADDRESS—THE FOUNTAINS HOTEL.

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J. BEGBIE,
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"CLAN MACKENZIE" is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 36; per bottle, Rs. 3. (OLD SCOTCH)

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Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.
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The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
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S. Rose & Co., supply Church Organs to any specification.

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Portable Organs from Rs. 48
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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE
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THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

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THE LADY SUPERIOR,
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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS	A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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III "Searchlight," G.A.M., Aged......Rs. 1,500

Nos. I and II played in winning team, Belgaum Tournament, and in Poona Junior Tournament, 1907. No. III played in Tournaments at Ambala, and is a very good Ladies' hack and goes in harness. Only sold owing to owner leaving Bombay. Open to offers. May be seen and tried.

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FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
18-ply, 400 lbs. pressure.
Sizes :—2", 2½", 3."
BEST AND CHEAPEST
Obtainable only from
W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
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(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

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NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

NOTICE.

A FREDOON & CO'S
LADIES DEPARTMENT
is being removed to the OLD PLACE, Alice Buildings, from 1st April.

A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' Dress Materials—Muslins, Voiles, &c., will be disposed off without reservation at ridiculously Low Prices.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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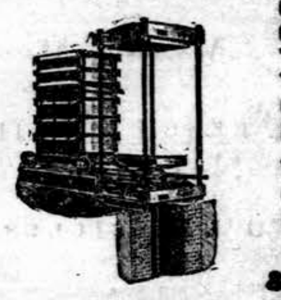

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second do.	„ 3-8 do. do.
Third do.	„ 3-0 do. do.
Fourth do.	„ 2-8 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0 do. do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a longer time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

POST FREE

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 4

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TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH & ENERGY

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of over-work and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopeless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain S C Penberthy, will sail to-day for Colombo in ballast.

The steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain A Giacopello arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Venice, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 15 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain C R Kindall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, with a cargo of rice and 3 deck passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain G E Pickering, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hull, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana, 2,123 tons, Captain E J P Clowser, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and Mr Holland, Mr Miller, Mr Labodie, and 4 natives and 150 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itria, 3,420 tons, Captain H C Fenwick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 13th March with a cargo of rice and 91 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Litchfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr W Hose	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horder	R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCK—Mar. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta	4780	Daniel	Shanghai	14-1	P & O S N Co
D&E City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull,&c	19-4	K Nixon & Co
F Clan Macdougall	2975	Sterling	Dunkirk	27-3	F Muir & Co
G Mozaffari	1387	Moloney	R S Ports	26-3	B & I S N Co
H Sultan	1781	Ulrich	Z'bar	27-3	A Strandes
K Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	10-4	F Muir & Co
N Ockenfels	2233	Ottmann	K'chi	28-3	Glade & Co
P Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	Antwerp	28-3	F Muir & Co
M W D D					
Makanadi	547	Ahmed	K'chi	28-3	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Barbarigo s	Giacopello	Venice, Feb 28
	Dido s	Pickering	Hull, Feb 12
25	Ujina s	Kendall	Akyab, Feb 28
	Itria s	Fenwick	Rangoon, Mar 13
	Loodiana s	Clowser	Calcutta, Feb 22

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Red Hill s	Dowell	Moulmein
	Fizilka s	Wilson	Rangoon, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, Cutbush, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Imani, Penberthy, for Colombo

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, for Marseilles
" Dido, for Hull, &c
" Firoozi, for Calcutta
" Barbarigo, for Calcutta
" Nowshera, for Calcutta, &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—742 cwts lindseed cake, Glade and Co; 5,678 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 7 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 21 bales wool, Jadhowji Kara; 100 bales gunnycutting, C Hirji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—3 bales woollen carpets, S J Tillery; 6 bales skins, E Lathams and Co; 28 bales skins, Kahn and Kahn; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co; 83 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 6 bales skins H R H Oosman; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co; 3 cwts mother of pearl shells, K N Meance; 21 cwts horns, H A Mahomed.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

City of Vienna s—230 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed A Khimjee; 17,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macdongall s—160 bales cotton, 2,100 cwts groundnuts, 1,004 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Vienna s—1,000 twists mangonese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Clan Macdongall s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Clan Cumming s—200 cwts fenugree, Volkart Bros; 45 bales cottonwaste, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co.

Socotra s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ockinfels s—98 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co; 4 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 100 bales cotton pickering, W Wolfe and Sons; 120 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Ockinfels s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—21 cases ganja, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,800 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 2,587 cwts mowraseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—1 bale cotton, The Bombay Company; 2 bales twist, Schroder Smidt and Co; 55 bales cotton, The New Mofussils; 68 bales twist, Alois Scheweiger and Co; 13 bales twist, M Ostermayer and Co; 10 bales twist, Hegerle Sulzer and Co; 14 cases mother of pearl shells, S Bhimji

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—40 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oceana s—9 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 700 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—700 bales cotton, 20 cwts castoroil cake, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Kagoshima Maru s—450 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kagoshima Maru s—250 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Ville-de-la Ciotat s—1,020 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

WELL, THAT'S FINE

The GEM JUNIOR is now in BOMBAY.

A SAFETY RAZOR

THAT GIVES THAT PLEASING AND SATISFYING EXPRESSION AFTER USE.

The "GEM JUNIOR OUTFIT" consists of one handle, one silver nickel-plated holder, one stropping attachment, and seven razor-steel blades, all put in a compact leather-covered case, with clasp.

The Price of Complete Set is Rs. 4-8.

A CHANCE FOR EVERY MAN TO KNOW THE DELIGHT OF A PERFECT SHAVE.

GEM JUNIOR COMPANY,
Box 261, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 24.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/2	3/16	
3 do. Rentes	97	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	101 1/4	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	63 1/2	1/16	
*Bar Silver in London	25 9/16	un chgd	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 11/16	un chgd	
Do. in New York	55 1/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·14 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·43 3/4	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·86	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	p.c. since	19 inst.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 3/4	un chgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/4	un chgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8	un chgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/4	nu chgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 7/8	un chgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 7/8	un chgd	

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £2,00,00,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 3/4d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Easier and small business
Futures	Dull.
East Indian	Flat.
Manchester	Dull.
Total Sales	6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 "
Imports	23,000 "
Mid-Americans	5·71—08
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	8 1/2 unchanged.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·20 —10	5·20 —11	5·21 —10	5·21 —09	5·20 —09

Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·16 —08	5·14 —06	5·10 —05	5·07 —05

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	23,000	bales.
Do. do. last year	33000	"
Exports to Great Britain	8,000	"
Do. to Continent	2,000	"

Spot Cotton—10·10—05

Futures—Month of May 9·55—10
Do. do. July 9·53—12
} Declined early owing to unfavourable cable extended to advance later partially or covering.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 5/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 9·79—15
Do. do. July 9·76—14
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—
Brown Cawnpore 53 1/4 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed:—
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchangd.

Sugar:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14 1-2
Months of Shipment.—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5s 1½d.—Sellers.

Metals:—

Copper Braziers	£ 75
Yellow Metal	d. 6 9/16

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
6 Bundles Rs	Rs. 12,000	Muscat	Waroc	National Bank
7 do. do.	17,500	Bahrein	Do	Do
5 do. do	10,000	Linga	Do	Hong Kong Bank
2 Cases do	4,000	Bahrein	Do	Do
1 Box Sovs and Gold Coin	12,718	Aden	Peninsular	A K H Vassee and Co
1 Case Sovs and Gold Coin	23,608	Jeddah	Mozaffari	S H El Fasey
1 Box Sovs and Gold Coin	5,223	Aden	Caledonia	G Sarafally and Co
4 Bundles Sovs, Gold Coin and Rupees	12,118	Muscat	Dumra	Sundry Importers
3 Bundles Gold Coin and Rupees	6,831	Basreh	Do	Do
1 Bundle Sovs and Rupees	8,400	Bagdad	Do	A Shasho

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [25TH MARCH, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs. 12 lacs down.

Exchange:—

The Market is unchanged with very little doing, and business as usual on Wednesday closes early pending the result of the Council Bill allotment. All Banks are sellers of T. T. at 1s. 3 27-32d. and demand Bank bills at 1s. 3 7-8d. but the enquiry is trifling. Credits also remain scarce but Banks so far have been unwilling to buy under 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	168 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1/2
Hongkong—80 days' sight	140
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	187

Government Paper.

The Market opened steady to-day at Rs. 95 15-16 for cash and the settlement and Rs. 96 1-8 for the second settlement. There is still only a small business passing in the Bazaar, the market closing with buyers at the opening quotations. Calcutta Market is advised firmer at Rs. 96 1 8 ready and Rs. 96 1-4 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs 95-15
1st Settlement	" 95-15
2nd Settlement	" 96-2

Bullion:—

The price of Bar silver in London closed unchanged on Tuesday at 25 9-16 ready and 25 11-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York being 1-8 down at 55 1-4. Locally the market opened at 66 5-8 ex duty for cash and 65 13-16 ex-duty for the settlement and closes unchanged in a quiet market. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	66	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	65	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The market for good Broach has declined sharply and the settlement rate has been fixed at Rs. 251. There were sellers of fine Broach this morning at Rs. 253 for March. The continued decline in prices in the Home markets is having a drepressing effect here, and there is little enquiry from any source. Rates have been kept up more or less by the March settlements, and we may see a further drop now that these are completed.

Business was done this afternoon in good M. G. Broach 15th, 25th March 1909 delivery at Rs. 242 to Rs. 242 1-2.

For ready cotton there has been little demand and prices are easier.

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, for the 25th March.

	Fine.	F-G	Good.	Delivery.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	174	168	..	Ready.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)	179	173	..	do
S. Punjab M G	178	172	...	do
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G.	198	192	...	do
Khandeish (M-G)	192	187	..	do
Yeotmal M G	208	202	...	do
Khundwa (M-G)	...	198	...	do
Khangaum, (M-G) fair staple	198	192	...	do
Akola M.G. do				do
M. G. Wurdha Hingunghat	217	211	..	do
Dhamangaum & Poolgaum M-G	204	198	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	211	205	...	do
Broach (M.G.)	256	253	251	do
Muttia (M. G)	193	183	...	do
M-G Coompta	...	..	246	25th May.
Saw ginned Dharwar	...	..	234	do
Westerns M. G.	...	..	224	do
Westerns (H G)	..	..	218	do

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	2,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

M.-A.	A. M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
5·22 +02	5·22 +02	5·22 +01	5·22 +01	5·21 +01

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·17 +01	5·15 +01	5·12 +02	5·09 +02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market continues firm with a moderate business passing. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8 6 0 B. T.
April-May	" 8 12 0 R. T.

Rapeseed:—

Prices are advancing, but the demand is limited. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore, April May	Rs. 9 8 6 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat "	" 10 6 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed:—

The market is quiet with very little enquiry. We quote:—

Muggy	Rs. 53 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat	Rs. 57 0 0

Poppyseed:—

April-May ... Rs. 11 0 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Castorseed:—

Ready	Rs. 31 8 0
April-May	" 32 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:— Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Firmer.

Mowraseed:— Rs. 5 7 0
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts— Rs. 43 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—
White Delhi, Apl.-May... Rs. 6 2 0 R.T.
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—	
Bombay	1,367 1/2
India	60 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	52
Mills:—	
David	372 1/2
Framji Petit	1,410
Kohinoor	715
Maneckji Petit	3,105
Miscellaneous:—	
Badham Pile & Co.	129
Bombay Burmah	9,700 X.D.
The Bombay Electric Supply & Tram Pref.	157
Bombay Flour Mill	1,055
Central India Mining	430
Colaba Land and Mill	1,000 X.D.
Railways:—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	552 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	112 1/2
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours, ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	7,849	bales
Wheat	12,955	cwts.
Linseed	1,785	"
Rapeseed	3,50	"
Gingellyseed	4,618	"
Poppyseed	9	"
Groundnuts	303	"
Castorseed	2,408	"
Rice	3,315	"
Myrabollams	10,393	"
Cottonseed	11,837	"
Mowraseed	298	"
Gram	962	"
Joowar	453	"
Maize	403	"

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

MADRAS, MARCH 25.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 24th instant:—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 17 0	£0 17 6
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s 6d.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£0 13 0	£0 14 6
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Dec. G. F. Dev.	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£0 9 0	£0 11 6
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 5 3	£0 7 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 8 9	£1 11 3
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 2 3	£2 7 0
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Kempinkoti New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 6	£0 0 10½
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 15 0	£5 0 0
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 3 9	£1 5 0
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 10 3	£0 11 6
Ooregum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 15 0	£0 16 3
Burma Ruby Ms.	£1	£1	£0 9 9	£0 10 9
Sangli Mines Ld	£1	18s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 6
N. Mysore Mang.	£1	15s.	£1 0 0	£1 1 3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARTIN—March 21, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. Henry Martin, M. A., of a girl (still-born).

TEVENDALE—March 21, at Royapuram, "Church Road," Madras, the wife of Alexander Haig Tevendale, Engine Driver, M. and S. M. Ry., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LEWISOHN—CLEMENTSON—March 4, at Rangoon, Frederick Lewisohn, Burma Commission, to Edith Lilian Clementson.

SEALY—O'NEILL—March 9, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Rev T H Dixon, Henry George Sealy, 130th P W O Baluchis, son of John Sealy, of Arbourfield, Dundrum, Co Dublin, to Rosamond Margaret, only daughter of the late Capt H F O'Neill, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and Mrs O'Neill, Frittiscombe, Kingsbridge, South Devon.

DEATHS.

LEGGATT—March 19, at Claremont, Ootacamund, Isabella Jane Elizabeth Leggatt, daughter of the late Colonel William Leggatt, in her 76th year.

NICKELS—March 22, at his residence, 471, Diamond Harbour Road, Alipore, Edwin John Nickels, Inspector, Licensed Measurers' Department, Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Aged 55 years.

TULLOCH—February 28, In British East Africa, Guy Stuart Turnbull Tulloch, aged 22 years and 9 months, son of the late James Tulloch, Esq, Gorakhpur District, and of Mrs Tulloch, Walcot, Cheltenham.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m. High water, 4-34m., 6-26a. Low water, 10-58m.

Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, 10 Forbes Street, 4-30 p. m.

European General Hospital Endowment Fund meeting, Port Trust offices, 6 p.m.

Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p.m.

Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade, 7 p. m. and 9 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 25th, Last Quarter, 6h. 1·6m. p.m.; Mar. 1st, in Perigee, 6 h. a.m.; Mar. 13th, in Apogee, 9h. a.m. Mar. 29th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, March 27.—Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Oriental Buildings, 5 p.m. P. and O. steamer "Egypt," with English mails of 13th inst., due to arrive at 5 a. m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 38m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 6-7m., 7-58a. Low water, 1-8m., 0-42 a.

Saturday, March 28.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. J. N. Petit Institute, annual meeting, 5-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, 9-39 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 7-47m., 9-4a. Low water, 2-23m., 2-6a.

Sunday, March 29.—4th Sunday of Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets. 6h. 52m. High water 9-5m., 9-53a. Low water, 3-24m., 3-10a.

Monday, March 30.—Bombay Philharmonic Society, Selections from Mendelssohn's Elijah, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Tennis, Doubles Handicap. Sun rises, 6h. 35m.; Sun sets, 6h. 52m.; High water, 10-4m., 10-37a.; Low water, 4-8m., 4-46a.

Tuesday, March 31.—Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a. m. Sun rises, 6h-34m, Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 10-55m., 11-17a. Low water, 4-16m. 4-51a.

Wednesday, April 1.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Concert in aid of Girls' Friendly Society Lodge, Y. M. C. A., 9-30 p. m. Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, 1 Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water, 11-41m., 11-55a.; Low water, 5-22m., 5-34a.

Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.

—*Bacon.*

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Ville de la Ciotat" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Saturday the 28th instant. Parcel mail for French-China and Netherlands, India, close at 3 p. m. the same day.

MISSED THE SHOT.—A report has been made to the police that on Tuesday evening Captain Close staying at the Great Western Hotel fired an air gun at a crow which was perched on a wall opposite his room, and was causing him annoyance by incessant cawing. The shot hit the wall and rebounding struck a Parsee Clerk named Dhunjibhai, employed at Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., who was slightly injured.

GAS IGNITION.—Rawji Krishna and Arjun Sambhu, Hindu workmen in the employ of the Bombay Gas Company, were trying to find out a leak in a Gas jet in the General Post Office on Tuesday, by applying a lighted match, when their clothes were accidentally ignited. They fell down from the ladder on which they were standing and as they were severly burnt, they were taken to the Hospital.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest, yesterday, touching the death of Dhanjibhai Nanabhai Bulsara, (60), a Parsi. The deceased lived in Gilder Street and was ailing for the last 2 years. He often said he was tired of life. On Tuesday he stabbed himself in the abdomen with a knife, and was taken to Sir J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to the injuries. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.—A long and varied programme of interesting items is nightly exhibited on the Esplanade near the Municipal Offices by the Royal Bioscope Company. The films represent several scenes of historical importance and many of the recent occurrences in Europe and America. There are also sketches from life and they are particularly realistic, Some of the magical displays are really wonderful and the show being run by expert hands the pictures and the scenes look life-like.

DEATH OF BAI MANILUXMI.—The death at Ahmedabad on Tuesday last of Bai Maniluxmi, daughter of the late Mr. Purnanand Mahanand Bhat, Barrister-at-Law, brother-in-law of the well-known Solicitor of this City, Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, at the early age of 25 years, has caused great regret among, and called forth the sympathy of, a large circle of relations and friends. She was brought up by Mr. and Mrs. Bhaishanker as their own daughter and they were greatly attached to her, and great sympathy is felt for them in their present distress.

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 4-45 p.m. to-day:—

March	International	Robert
Overture	Esmeralda	Hermann
Selection	Life on the Ocean	Binding
Valse	The Choristers	Phelps
Selection	In Dahomey	Cook
Galop	John Peel	Hunt

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon motor car No. 882, belonging to Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo was being driven down the Gowalia Tank Road by one Abdul Aziz when a Hindu boy, named Rama Ragoo, was knocked down. He sustained a fracture of the left collar bone. It appears from the inquiries made by the police that the boy is a new arrival in Bombay and seeing the car coming from behind got confused. The driver swerved to the extreme left and applied all his breaks but just as the car was coming to a stand-still the boy stepped back and was knocked down.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6 Apollo Street at 6 p. m. when the following papers will be read:—(1) To consider the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907. (2) To elect the Committee for the present year. (3) Proposed alterations to Rules. Papers to be read:—(1) Do wild animals ever die a natural death? By W. G. Betham, I. F. S. (2) Showers of Worms, by Dr. A. Powell. (3) Botanical Notes (with specimens and illustrations), by Lt-Col K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (Retd). (a) On some of the species of the genus 'Sterculia' found in and near Bombay. (b) On the inflorescence of an Aroid named 'Sauromatum guttatum.' (4) Keenness of sight in birds and animals, by C. H. Donald. (5) Caterpillars as Ants' pets, by Revd. E. Blatter, S. J. (6) Note on the Bearded Vulture or "Lammergeyer" by Lt-Genl W. Osborn.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held in the Rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday at 6 p. m., when Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following presents were announced:—From Paris—Revue de L'Ecole D'Anthropologie de Paris, Annee II—Fevrier 1908. From Rome—Atti della Societa Romana di Anthropologia, Vol. XIII—Fasc. III 1907. From Leipzig—Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, IV Heft. From St. Petersbourg—Bulletin de L'Academie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Petersbourg, VI Serie, 1908, Nos. 1 and 2. From Amsterdam—Annuaire 1906, A. Meteorologie and—Annuaire 1906, B. Magnetisme Terrestre. From Washington—25th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnologie 1903-04. From Manila—The Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. II. No. 6 From Tokyo—The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol. XXII, No. 261. The following paper was then read:—"An Account of Dakkalger," by Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal. A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE FINLAY MILLS, LD.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Finlay Mills, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the Company, Chartered Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Mr. J. L. Symons, Chairman of the board of directors presided.

The following is the directors' report:—

Your directors have pleasure in convening the third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders, and in submitting their report, together with the balance sheet made up to 31st December 1907 and duly audited. The main buildings of your Spinning Mill are now practically completed, and the Weaving Shed is also approaching completion. Spinning machinery has been arriving slowly for some time and is in course of erection. The first of the two oil engines required is in the compound and is now about to be erected; and the electrical installation has also arrived. The first looms have been delivered at the mill and regular weekly deliveries are promised by the makers. Your directors regret that there have been delays caused by both the building and machinery contractors. But these are inevitable in setting a concern such as this agoing and every effort has been made to minimise them. It is hoped that a start may be made with part machinery about May.

In proposing the adoption of the Report the Chairman remarked:—It is just a year ago since we held our second general meeting. The directors' report which is before you, refers to the progress that has taken place during the last year. When we last met I said that patience was necessary and I must again ask you to exercise it for a little longer. The mill is now approaching completion and every effort is being made to hurry things on and we have reason to hope that, the "wheels will be going round" before 3 months more have past. The expenses, naturally look very heavy when there is no income to set against them. We have highly paid experts looking after the erection of machinery, engine, &c., and I believe money well spent during the erection of a mill has never been regretted.

The report was adopted. The retiring directors, Messrs. R. W. L. Dunlop and Dwarkadas Dharamsey, were re-elected and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's Registered Office at "Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill, yesterday, Mr. N. N. Wadia presiding, when the following Special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 4th March 1908 were confirmed as Special Resolutions:—

(1) "That the words 'Equalization of Dividend Account' be added in the list of funds enumerated in Clause XXII of the 63rd Article of Association of the Company." (2) "That the Proviso which forms the concluding portion of Clause XXII of the 63rd Article of Association of the Company, be cancelled or excluded from the Company's Articles of Association, and that there be substituted for the same, so as to form the concluding portion of the said Clause XXII, the following words:—'The Directors may set aside to the credit of the above mentioned "Repairs Fund Account," and "Machinery Deterioration Fund Account," respectively, out of the net profits realised by the Company in every year, a sum or sums, not exceeding 5 per cent. of the cost value, (as ascertained or estimated by the Directors,) of the Company's Buildings, Engines, Machinery and Working Appliances of every description; and may also set aside out of the balance then remaining of the side annual net profits, a further sum or further sums to be placed to the credit of any one or more of the abovementioned accounts (other than the said "Repairs Fund Account" and "Machinery Deterioration Fund Account);" provided that the sum placed to the credit of any one of the said accounts (other than the Repairs Fund account, and Machinery Deterioration Fund account aforesaid) shall never exceed 15 per cent. of the balance of the said net profits, and that the total amount of the further sum or sums so set aside in any one year shall in no case exceed 30 per cent. of such balance as aforesaid of the said annual net profits.'"

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	16	11	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	21	18	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	17	42
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	4	13
G Mahim and Worli	4	4	14
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	15
Total	67	60	155
Total plague deaths to date	142,589		
Same date last year	94	85	181

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
19	7

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

MARCH, 25th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	32	46	16
B	85	143	35
C	61	233	72
D	36	42	8
E	71	141	29
F & G	36	5	1
Total to date	321	610	161
Total rats killed		931	

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "SCINDIA."

THE Anchor Line s. s. Scindia will sail from No. 1 Victoria Dock this evening with the following passengers. Medical inspection at 3-45 p.m. sharp:—

To Suez:—Mr H T Dodge.

To Marseilles:—Mrs Hunt and 2 Infants, Mrs Western.

To London:—Mr C H Bompass, Mrs Bompass and child, Mr G T Barlow, Mrs Barlow and infant, Lt C P Browne, Mrs Brunton, Miss Craig, Miss B Councell, Lt D P Chisney, Lt Denton, Mrs H Harrington, Miss A Harrington, Master Harrington, Capt P C E Lockhart, Mrs Lockhart, nurse and infant, Mr Martin, Major H C Murray, Mr McIlwrick, Lt M Sinclair, Miss Stewart, Major W Vencur, Capt Young.

TO Liverpool:—Mr R B Addis, Mrs Addis, Mr Cumberledge, Mr A W Collie, Capt H R Dutton, Mrs Dutton, Mr J Dawson, Mrs Herbert, 2 children and infant, Mr J S Keily and 2 infants, Mrs A Pinhey, Miss D J Pinhey, Miss Petto, Mr Penton, Mrs Penton and child, Mrs J L Walker and infant, Mrs Westropp's nurse.

SIR HERBERT RISLEY yesterday unveiled in the Imperial Library, Calcutta, a tablet to the late Mr. J Macfarlane, the "First Librarian."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.

AN examination of articled Clerks for the office of Solicitor of the High Court, which has been going on in the office of the Master in Equity, will continue to-day and will terminate to-morrow. The examiners are Mr. A. K. Oliver, Commissioner and Master in Equity, Mr. L. J. Robertson, Acting Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. K. F. Servai, Solicitor. Forty-two candidates, a comparatively large number, had sent in applications to the Prothonotary to be allowed to appear at the examination. Their names and of the firms to which they were articled, are as follow:—

Messrs. Jehangir Dorabji Kanga, from the firm of Messrs. Wadia Ghandi and Co.; Ballarm V. Sanjit from firm of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co.; Sadashiv S. Dixit from firm of Messrs. Dixit Dhunjishah and Sunderdas. Rustom Perozeshah Mody from firm of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.; Mahomed Rahimtula Sayani, from firm of Messrs. Payne and Co.; Manilal Dayabhoy Nanavati from firm of Messrs. Hiralal and Co.; Framroz Merwanji Mehta from firm of Messrs. Thakordas and Co.; Byramji Nasarvanji Forbes from firm of Mr. M. R. Vakil, Narmadashankar Parvatishankar Vakil from firm of Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madun; Gulam Ali Cassim Mulji from firm of Mr. K. D. Shroff, Jamsetji Pestonji Dastur from firm of Messrs. Payne and Co.. Krishnarao Harishchandra Goregaonkar from firm of Messrs. Payne and Co., Bapuji Dadabhai Lam from firm of Messrs. Payne and Co., Gamanlal Hiralal Dalal from firm of Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madun, Motichand Girdharlal Kapadia from firm of Messrs. Payne and Co., Luxmon Vinayek Parelkar from firm of Messrs. Dixit Dhunjisha and Sunderdas, Mahomed Yusuf Khatkhatay from firm of Messrs. Dixit Dhunjishah and Sunderdas, Dowlatram Jairam Mantri from firm of Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, Ambalal Motiram Mody from firm of Messrs Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Runchordas, Rustomji Sorabji Captain from firm of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Devidas Jaikisondas Desai from firm of Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Runchordas, Kaikoshru Jamsedji Dubash from firm of Messrs. Ardasir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.. Kassidas Gunpatlal Kapadia from firm of Messrs. Ardasir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Noshirvan Perozsha Engineer from firm of Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangirji; Narbheram Dulabji Ved from firm of Messrs. Little and Co., Moreshwar Krishna Sharangpani from firm of Messrs. Dixit Dhunjishah and Sunderdas, Muncherji Pallonji Mehta from firm of Messrs. Little and Co, Jamsetji Dinshaw Mody from firm of Messrs. Ardasir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co, Soorjumal Bhajoobhoy Mehta from firm of Messrs. Little and Co, Bejonji Kersaspji Dadachanji from firm of Messrs Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, Miguel J. P. De Andrade from firm of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Manilal Nanalal Ghandy from firm of Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madun, Theodore Joseph De Lima from firm of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Memocher Pallonji Dadachanji from firm of Messrs Wadia Ghandy and Co., Kassinath S Laud from firm of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Yakub I Sayani from firm of Messrs. Kanga and Patel, Jeshtaram Sundraji Kapadia from firm of Messrs Craigie Lynch and Owen, Nasarwanji Edulji Setna from firm of Messrs. Payne and Co., Chotalal Jaikisondas Ghia from firm of Messrs Wadia Ghandy and Co., Shantaram Atmaram Sobnis from firm of Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Maneklal, John Albert Valles from firm of Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir, Ardesir Jamsetji Pocha from firm of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co.

CRUEL HINDU HUSBAND.

In the High Court, before the Hon Mr. Justice Batchelor, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, consideration was resumed of the petition of Morarji Monji, presented through his pleader, Mr. Viccaji F. Viccaji, applying for revision of the order dated 3rd December last, passed under Sec. 488 of the Criminal Procedure Code, by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate in Bombay, directing the applicant to pay Rs. 25 per month for maintenance to Bai Jethi, his first wife, who was the complainant in the case; also, to pay her Rs. 50 for costs. Mr. Reuben Solomon and Mr. G. S. Rao, pleaders, appeared for the opponent, Jethi; Mr. Viccaji, pleader appeared for the petitioner and applicant, Morarji.

Bai Jethi's complaint was that her husband, who had married a second wife who bore him a son ill-treated her; he was a man worth two or three lakhs of rupees. He owned two houses in Bombay; a fire-wood depot in Talwadi; got a large income from rent; and was a cloth-merchant in the Mulji Jetha Market. She applied for maintenance.

The Magistrate said, that the complainant Jethi, married the respondent about twenty years ago. After fifteen years, the latter married a second wife, who bore him a son; since then, he began ill-treating Jethi. He assaulted her; sometimes, after a quarrel, she was hanged up by him by the arms and legs; he did not give her proper food and clothing, and told her to leave him. She had to receive her clothes and food sometimes from her relatives. For ten months she lived with Harjivan, accused's brother, who, when he pressed him to make provision for her maintenance, was told that there was sea at Colaba, and at Chowpati, and at Wari Bunder; "you tell her to go, and jump into one of these three places." A caste meeting was convened about five months ago, when accused expressed his unwillingness to allow her a monthly sum. In January last year when Jethi had applied to the Magistrate for the first time for maintenance from the accused; a compromise was effected. Accused offered to maintain her in his house; she consented to go and live with him, provided he treated her kindly. The case was postponed by consent. Jethi had to leave her husband's house in a fortnight; he had locked her up in a room, the other door to which, led in c the adjoining room, occupied by accused and his other wife. Jethi was supplied not with food: but with rice, dal, and other things, to be cooked by her, and eaten. The other wife assaulted her; accused would not interfere, nor stop her. When she complained to him, he threatened to throw her down into the gully or the gutter. She, therefore, left him; she became ill, and was unwell for a considerable time. On these and other grounds, the Magistrate made the order for maintenance and costs, as specified above.

Their Lordships held, that the doctrine of "previous acquittal" was sought to be applied in favour of the applicant, as protecting him from future proceedings; but to begin with, there was no acquittal at all. Since the compromise had been effected in the interest of the applicant, had he adhered to it, there would have been no ground of complaint, in the opinion of the Magistrate. Had the Judges the power to re-assess the evidence in revision, and had they exercised the power, they doubted not but they would have reached the same conclusion that the learned Magistrate had done. The petition was rejected.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

Neglect to Fence Machinery.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, have disposed of an application for revision presented by Mr. G. S. Rao, pleader, on behalf of Jivanlal Girdharlal, partner in the firm bearing the latter's name, who are secretaries, treasurers, and agents, of the Bhartakhand Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Ahmedabad. Jivanlal was fined by Mr. D. N. Nanavati, First Class Magistrate in Ahmedabad, Rs. 30, on a charge of having neglected to fence machinery, namely, two ring-frames, on 16th July, when Mr. W. Boughton Chambers, Second Inspector of Factories, who was prosecutor in the case, inspected the factory. The charge was under Section 15, Clause 1 (e), of the Factories Act. XV of 1881. Mr. G. S. Rao, appeared for the Judges for the applicant; Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

It was set forth in the application, that the alleged infringement of working of the frames without a guard was held to be in contravention of Rule 22, passed under Section 18 of the Act. Summarily was the case tried by the Magistrate, who convicted the applicant of the charge, and fined him, under Section 15, Rs. 30. The offence was committed in fact by a jobber, who had, in the absence of the applicant, without his knowledge and consent, and in express contrariety to the strict injunctions the applicant had issued through the Spinning Master, worked the frames without a guard. In these circumstances, averred the applicant, he was not to be held responsible for the neglect of the jobber. Holding, as the Magistrate did, that the frames could not be worked, without guarding, even for a trial, was a manifest error on the part of that judicial officer. Again, applicant was not an occupier of the Company, as he was held to be; but he was secretary, treasurer, and agent of the Company.

Decision delivered in the case by the Magistrate contained his reasons for the accused's conviction. One passage in it was to the effect, that Mr. Chambers was a conscientious man who had tried his utmost up to the last moment to ascertain the mill-officer, responsible for the neglect; he lodged his complaint against the accused, after fully satisfying himself that the accused, as agent or occupier, was the only man responsible in the case.

Legal arguments over, the learned Judges of the Appeal Court held, that the only point really taken before them was, whether the accused should have been held absent from the mill on 16th July, the date of the offence; but absence, when the inspection was held, would not exonerate him under Section 17. This point of absence was never taken before the Magistrate; it was not taken in the correspondence, which had passed between the Inspector and the Agents; nor was it taken in the accused's plea before the Magistrate. The only evidence, which could have really assisted the accused, was of the jobber; but he was not called. As to the other point, whether the Agent was the occupier of the factory, within the meaning of Section 17, depended on evidence; this point also was not taken before the Magistrate, and could not be taken now. The application was dismissed.

FRESH REGISTRY OF A VESSEL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting in the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of a reference made by a Mr A. R. Bonus, District Magistrate of Surat, in a case against Babaria Deva. The accused failed to obtain a fresh certificate for his vessel as required by Section 7 of the Act 19 of 1838. One of the partners, in whose names the vessel was registered, was dead, and hence a fresh certificate was necessary. The accused was fined Rs. 14 by Mr. Manilal Ajitrai, Second Class Magistrate at Bulsar.

Mr. Ambalal, in his finding, said after a careful consideration of the wording of Section 13, he held that the words "shall be subject to a fine" gave discretion to the Magistrate to impose a fine which may not exceed ten times the amount of the registration fee. Mr. Bonus, in his reference to the High Court, remarked that Section 13 of Act 19 of 1838 gave no discretion to the Magistrate as regards the amount of fine to be inflicted on the accused. This view had been confirmed by the High Court in Empress vs Masnya Rama, I.L.R., 7 Bom., 280.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in disposing of the reference, said: In this case we must follow the interpretation of the law laid down in Empress vs. Masnya Rama, I.L.R., 7 Bom., 280, and we must inflict the full penalty provided by the Section, that is to, say, a fine ten times the amount of the fees payable in respect of the certificate of registry of the accused's vessel. At the same time there are features in this case, which might perhaps be held to entitle the accused, as a measure of clemency, to some reduction of this penalty at the hands of Government, if he be minded to approach the Government in this sense.

POLICE COURT.

CHEATING A JEWELLER.

Yesterday at the Mazgaon Police Court, Mr. C.H. Setalwad disposed of the case in which Inspector Sykes charged Nihalchand Venichand *alias* Nanachand Raichand, a Marwari Shroff, with cheating Mr. Assumal Manikrai, of Messrs Tarachand Parasram and Co., jewellers in respect of four diamond rings valued at Rs. 5,125. Superintendent Williamson prosecuted, while Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the accused obtained from the complainant five rings on approval and took him to a house where he said his brother would finally decide whether or not to keep the rings. The accused made the complainant wait in the outer room and cleared out from a back door. The complainant, after waiting for a long time, went into the inner room to find that it was altogether empty. He informed the police and Inspector Patterson arrested the accused subsequently in a room in Foras Road. A loose diamond was found on the person of the accused who also showed them a Marwari with whom one of the rings was pledged. The defence was that the accused had won the rings while gambling with the complainant. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, with the alternative of six months' further imprisonment. The amount of the fine, if paid, was ordered to be awarded to the complainant as compensation.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 26.

(Before the Hon. The Acting Chief Justice)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

729,05—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Bibi, widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co—Part heard

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice DAVAR and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN)
Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal
Long Cause

889-06—Ardeser, H D and Co, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart and others vs Sir Jamsetji, Jeejeebhoy, Bart, and others Craigie, L and O

Before the Hon Mr Justice MACLEOD.)
For Dismissal

874-07—Matubhoy J and M—Ismail Gool Mahomed vs Tyab Haji Ayeb and another Mehta and D
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

917-07—Mehta and D Esufali Rasoolji the firm vs E A Fisk and another Pestonji R and K
For further Argument.

995-07—Jamsetji R and D—Chhaganlal Khoosal vs Chaturbhuj Govardhan and others—Ardeser H D and Co
Short Cause

180 08—Payne and Co—Bai Jaijee vs Cowasji Jehangir Mody Kanga and P
Undefended New Long Cause.

26 08—Ardeser H D and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs J Sanders Slater.
References.

33-07—E F Nicholson Re Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 Re Government and Karim Tar Mahomed Crawford B and Co

2-08—E N Nicholson Re Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 Re Government and Esufali Salebhai Nanu H and Co

For further directions and Costs on the Commissioner's Report

525-06—Ardeser H D and Co—Multani Tehilram Girdharidas vs Nanabhoy Ahmedali and another
Long Causes.

546-05—Dikshit D and S Shankernath Gnen Kasinath vs Chambelinath Forlinath and others Khunderao L and M

419-07 450-07—Ardeser H D and Co—Soonabai widow vs Tribhowandas N Malvi and others Matubhoy J and M

523-06—Captain and V Haji Esmail Hasom vs Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Mulji and K

549-07—Mirza and M Fatmaboo vs Haiderbhai Abdool Tyab and others Crawford B and C

750-07—Madhavji and Co Rukhmanand Udechand vs Ramjidas Merumal and others F P Pavri

609-07—Ardeser H D and Co—Peroshaw Pestonji Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others Sorabji and J

405-07—Thakurdas and Co—Narayan Premji vs Luxidas Pragji Ardeser H D and Co

310-05—Wadia G and Co—Rustamji Jehangir Wadia vs Dadabhoy Merwanji Dalal—Mulla and M

654-07—Kanga and P—Bai Fatmabai widow vs Mariambibi—F P Pavri

528-01—Payne and Co Jamnadas Hardayal and others vs Ramparsyen Ramruton and others—Tyabji D and Co

231 &411-07—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji Ardeser Wadia vs Chandikaparsad Gayadin Mulji and K

595-07 Smetham B and N—Jugjiwandas Pranjiwandas and others vs Dhunjishaw Pestonji Nanavati

894-05—Sorabji and J—Byramji Rustomji Mehta and others vs Jamsetji Edulji Kasad and others Mehta and P

665,05—Wadia G and Co—Bai Monghibai widow vs Morarji Valloo and others—Little and Co

456,07—S A Tyabji—Ramchandra Nagabhat vs Narayen Vajjappa Bhandare and another—Raghavaya B and N

669-07—Jamsetji R and D—Kalliandas Jugmohundas vs Ebrahim waji Ally—Mehta and S

122-07—Thakurdas and Co—Ishwerdas Mody the firm vs Devchand Thackersey—Jamsetji R and D

408-07—Mulla and M—Manasseh Jacob Manasseh vs Shapurji Hormusji Harvor Jehangir G and P

171-08—Jehangir G and B—Jamnabai widow vs Devkaran Kaya and another Madhavji K and C.

670-07 Mulla and M—Mathuradas Doongersey vs Narronji Permanand—Dinshaw and D.

474-07—Crawford B and Co—The B B and C I Ry Co vs R D Sethna and others—Bicknell M & R,

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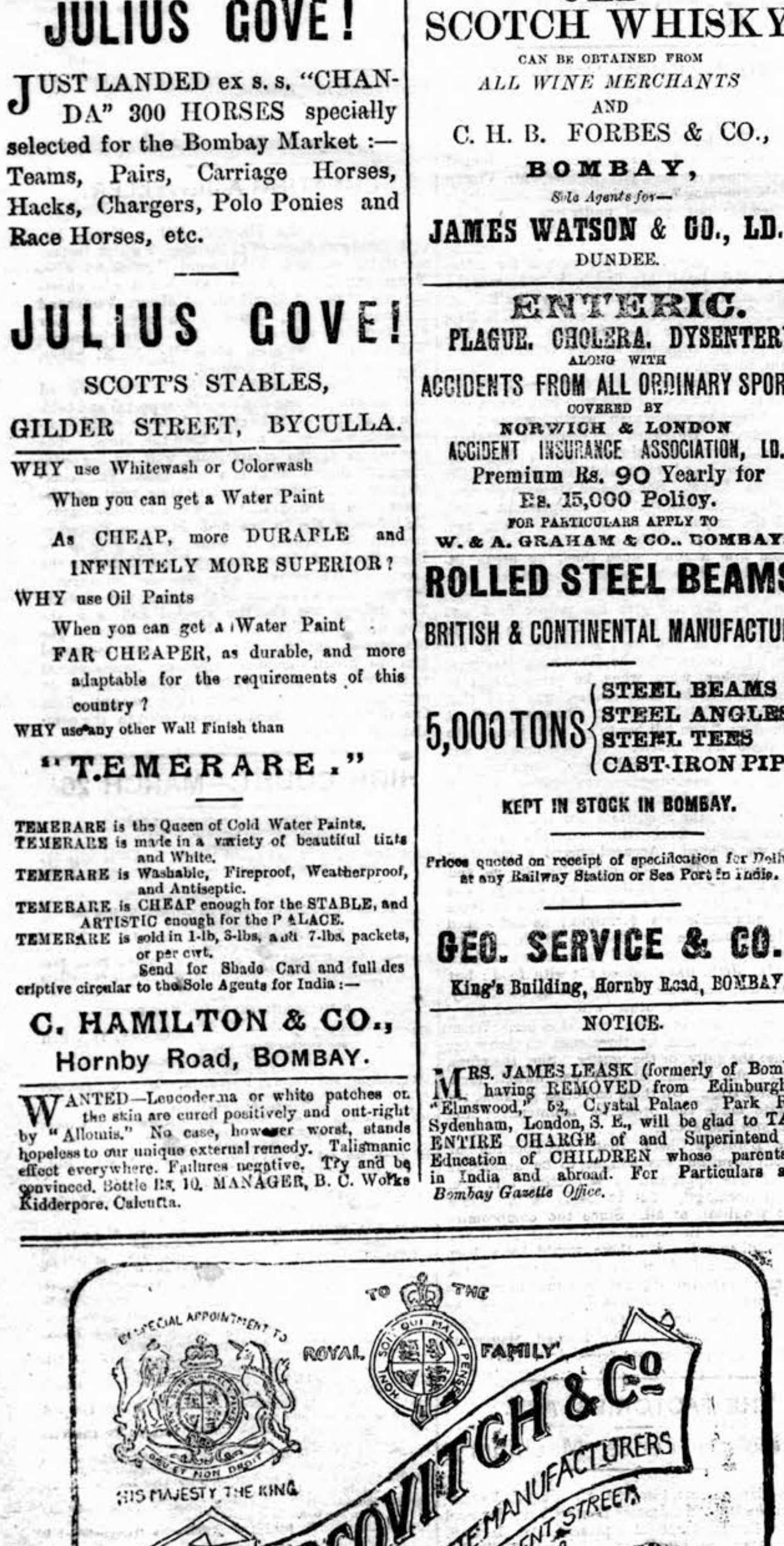
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The Bombay Gazette.
THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1908.

FRONTIER POLICY.

"IT there is a body of men, if there is a responsible Government in the world that exhibits unwearying patience and pushes that policy to procrastination and almost to weakness it is the Government of India. In the face of almost incessant raids, the Government of India is slow to take action and the reason is that the difficulties are great." Thus, Lord Curzon in the House of Lords the other day in asking a question as to the Zakka Khel expedition and whether the general policy pursued towards the tribes on the North-West Frontier of India since 1899 was likely to be modified or affected by that expedition. There were reasons, of which Lord Curzon was surely aware, why the action of the Government of India was pushed to procrastination and almost to weakness. It would have been despatched the year of the Prince of Wales's visit but for that very fact, and again it would have been sent a year ago but that the Amir of Kabul came to India; so there was nothing of weakness in the delay of punishment to offending tribes in this particular instance. It was wise policy, though probably it did for the time being lead the tribes to believe they could prove troublesome with impunity and that the difficulties were too great to permit of our undertaking the task. But Lord Curzon did more than blame Government for procrastination. He indulged in prophesy. So also did the *Times*, the former with some signs of hesitation; the latter more confidently, that at some time we shall advance to the Durand line. We are therefore not surprised that Sir Bindon Blood, a soldier who has had to fight on the frontier, not to talk about it, has written a letter to our contemporary taking it and Lord Curzon to task for statements which "besides being highly injudicious from the diplomatic point of view are at variance with ascertained facts and with abundant past and present indications of the future." Few people who know India at all are unaware of the suspicious attitude of the tribesmen and of the Afghan in regard to our intentions regarding them, and Sir Bindon Blood was quite justified in asking how will our frontier officers look when asked questions about the *Times'* article and Lord Curzon's speech. "Nothing is more clear," writes Sir Bindon, "than that the tribesmen take to good behaviour directly they realize that we can and probably will annex them if we are driven to it. The case of the Jawakis, of the tribes between the Kabul and the Indus, of the Wazirs two years ago, besides other minor instances, prove this up to the hilt. Hence I maintain that we may confidently look forward to a cessation of trouble on the North-West Frontier without advancing to the Durand Line. In fact, far from looking forward to final annexation or occupation of the tribal territories on the North-West Frontier, I hope to see the men of those parts, stout farmers and fighting men as they mostly are, progressing on quite different lines. They have among them many beginnings and rude germs of sound democratic institutions, and I see no reason to doubt that as they gain education and knowledge of the world they will, if let alone or discreetly helped, form themselves into well-regulated States, under our protection, of course, but free from everything resembling undue interference. Such an arrangement would be far more valuable to us than anything that could be arrived at by annexation."

Lord Curzon has said pretty much the same thing as Sir Bindon Blood on numerous occasions. When receiving the Freedom of London in 1904, while in England between his first and second terms of office, he boasted of the six years' period of almost unbroken peace on that "stormy frontier" and declared the reason to be that, "abandoning old and stale controversies we have hit upon a policy in India that is both backward and forward—forward in so far as we hold up to our treaty frontier, neither minimising nor shirking our obligations; backward in so far as we do not court a policy of expansion or adventure, but depend rather on a policy of co-operation and conciliation than one of coercion of the tribes." At that time he would not prophesy about the future. On other occasions he has spoken with great confidence. But in the first week of this month he reminded the House of Lords that up to the Durand line we are quite entitled to go and to deal as we please with the tribes. And further, his lordship added, "I think the day may come when we shall be driven out of this (the present) attitude by the tribes themselves, but if that be so let us not be driven out by any action of our own, or before the compulsion becomes irresistible. I do, looking forward to the future, believe myself that the day must come some time when the whole of these frontier tribesmen will fall completely under British control." So far as justification goes ample grounds for annexing their country has been furnished time and again. But Lord Curzon should have been the last man to talk in this strain. At the Peshawar Durbar in 1902 our then Viceroy exclaimed: "There are plenty of firebrands always going up and down the border, telling the tribes that Government has designs upon your territory or your independence. More fabrications of this sort are started on the frontier than anywhere else in the world. It is a nursery garden of inventions . . . If you came here to this durbar you were to be seized and held as hostages and I as Viceroy was going to make an announcement saying that the British Government was coming to take over your country. Now, have you not grown wise with years? Can you not see through this transparent nonsense? If we did not take Tirah and Dir and Swat after fighting in 1897, are we likely to try and take them now? The policy of the Government of India towards the trans-border men is very simple and it is this—We have no wish to seize your territory or interfere with your independence. If you go on worrying and raiding and attacking, then comes a time when we say: This thing must be put an end to; and if the tribes will not help us to do it, then we must do it ourselves. The matter is thus entirely in your own hands. The worst Lord Curzon threatened was that if they darted out from behind the shelter of the door to harass and pillage and slay we should return quickly and batter the door in.

Whatever Lord Curzon might think of future prospects he was the last man in the world to have given utterance to sentiments so diametrically opposite to those he gave expression to at Peshawar. As Sir Bindon Blood warned him his words would cross the border, even to, and beyond, the Durand line. We should rather have expected Lord Curzon to quote Sir Hungerford Holdich that policy does not seem quite equal to shaping the final ends of frontier evolution; though it may do much towards accelerating or retarding those inevitable processes which gradually produce order out of barbarism and finally spread civilisation through uncivilised spaces. The Forward Policy was described by Lord Roberts as the policy of endeavouring to extend our influence over and establish law and order on that part of the border where anarchy, murder and robbery up to the present time have reigned supreme, necessitated by the incontrovertible fact that a great Military Power is now within striking distance of our Indian possessions and in immediate contact with a State, for the integrity of which we have made ourselves responsible. And the pursuit of that policy alone could justify our carrying into fulfilment the annexation foreseen by Lord Curzon. But lest any frontiersman be unnecessarily alarmed it is well to remind those interested that Lord Elgin following Lord Curzon the other afternoon in the Lords, and Mr. Morley, in the Commons, the same day, stated that no departure from the principles of Frontier policy laid down by the Secretary of State ten years ago was intended—there is to be no extension of our responsibilities in tribal territory and no interference with the tribes whenever it can be avoided.

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THE ROMANCE OF STEEL. THERE is a great deal of the American Enthusiast about Mr. Casson who has published a book "The Romance of Steel." At first one might think it an unromantic subject, but a little consideration shows that steel and progress are synonymous. Sometimes it is the sword, sometimes the railway that moves forward, but it is always steel. Mr. Casson deals very greatly with Pittsburg but he goes a long way back and finds time to break away from the million and billionaires of to-day. Few, perhaps, have ever realized that the American steel industry dates back to the Tudor period. Mr. Casson recalls the fact, and also how Queen Elizabeth gave Sir Walter Raleigh a grant of land in North Carolina, ninety years after the voyage of Columbus. Sir Walter sent an expedition to explore his new possessions. A historian, Harriot, who was one of the party, reported that "iron is found in many places." In 1608 a ship arrived in London with a load of ore which when smelted yielded seventeen tons of iron worth £4 a ton. In 1621 John Berkeley, of Beverstone Castle, Gloucestershire, and twenty-two skilled ironworkers went to the new continent and built an ironworks at Falling Creek, Virginia. The next year the works were destroyed, and the whole of the pioneers, except Berkeley's son, were put to death by the Indians. In 1642 another iron colony was established, this time at Lynn, Mass., but the ironworkers were soon persecuted and harried out of business by the Lynn Puritans. Other colonies were established in Virginia, but for five generations the Indians were dreaded enemies of the ironworkers and the guns stood always beside the furnace. The ruins of these furnaces can be seen to-day. Then brighter days came and it became a fashionable hobby to make iron, and both Queen Anne and Louis XV financed works. But this happy time gave way to one of British oppression. To prevent a second attack on Kingston the iron-workers made a chain nearly a mile long and weighing nearly two hundred tons and stretched it across the Hudson in front of the British Fleet, and no ships succeeded in passing the barrier. How different was the attitude to the Colonies—and home industries—from what it is to-day. As early as 1719, we are told, "the ominous news reached England that there were six furnaces and nineteen forges in America . . . they were a terror to England. . . . British ironmasters clamoured for protection against this competition, and an Act of outlawry and confiscation was passed against every English-born skilled worker in the American colonies. . . . Lord Chatham declared that he 'would not allow the Colonists to make even a hobnail for themselves.'" In 1750 the British Parliament issued an injunction against the American iron trade: "No more rolling mills to be built in America; no more slitting mills; no more tilt-hammer forges; no more steel furnaces; American pig iron to be admitted into England duty free at the port of London only." This crushed the last spark of loyalty out of the ironworkers; they were ready for the Revolution a quarter of a century before it came. The great prosperity of the American trade is less than fifty years old, dating from the inventions of Kelly and Bessemer. From that time the story has to be told in millions—made and lost. One interesting point Mr. Casson brings out. The "billion-dollar trust" has crushed trade unionism. The men, he says, have "neither union nor leader," and they are "goaded" on until they become "nervous wrecks in a few years." The way in which the workmen are "prodded on" to produce more and more is "merciless." "A sweat-shop is a haven of safety and rest compared to a steel plant." A rolling-mill rougher is quoted to the effect that he used to get six dollars a day for seven hours; now he gets dols.3.70 a day for 12 hours. The Steel Trust workmen are not highly paid for their work and risk.

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PECKHAM'S POLL. There is not much to be said about Peckham that has not been already said. The result, to students of the political pendulum, was as clear as a clock dial from the moment the Licensing Bill was introduced. "Simple robbery" Mr. Balfour characterised it—while the rest of the level-headed men of the country stigmatised it as a miserable concession to the Stiggensian wave upon the breast of which the Government rolled into office two years ago. Even without the Licensing Bill Peckham was a foregone conclusion. We prophesied the result in these columns the day after the late member's death was announced. "We trust it (Peckham) will be a square fight between Liberal and Conservative, and if it is, and the Conservative candidate is a whole-hogger, we can with confidence predict that the Liberal two thousand will be wiped off the slate. "Wiped off the Slate!" That was, after all, but a meagre prophecy, considering the result. For Peckham has not merely wiped the Liberal side of the slate of its four figures; but has turned the slate over and chalked an even bigger figure on the Tory side. Peckham has not only given the Government its answer upon its Publican's Spoliation Bill, it has given a candidate the biggest majority yet recorded in a Conservative victory at a bye-election since the winter of 1906. Mr. Chaplin at Wimbledon had three times Mr. Gooch's majority over his Free Trade opponent last May; but it was not strictly a "Conservative Victory," as Mr. Chaplin merely succeeded a gentleman of his own party. Yet Mr. Chaplin increased the Conservative majority at Wimbledon from 2,114 to over 7,000. And that within eighteen months of the General Election. What, then, could Peckham do, but re-echo the chorus of condemnation of the present Government? The present Government, if it still continues to monopolise the country's legislature, will at best be but kicking against the pricks. The Lords may return to the country; and the wicked followers of "The Trade" may now sleep in peace o' nights.

MR. JUSTICE MUKHERJI has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University for two years.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Bohemia," from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 25th instant.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's. s.s. "Nera," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on Tuesday the 24th instant at 8 a.m.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. Alexis Levy-Nachmann of Amritsar and Miss Helen Ada Irvine, sister of Capt. A. A. Irvine of the Punjab Commission.

THE Florio and Rubattino s.s. "Capri," from Hongkong, left Singapore for Bombay on the 25th instant, and the Company's s.s. Dco. Balduino, from Genoa, left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the same day.

THE engagement is announced of Captain H Dening, 25th Cavalry Frontier Force, Indian Army' Aide-de-Camp to G.O.C., Burma Division, son of Major-General L. Dening, C. B., D. S. O, and Winifred, daughter of F. Beadon Bryant, Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma.

A LETTER from a doctor with the French forces in Morocco relates that near Settat, during a fierce engagement, a soldier of the Foreign Legion was struck by a Moorish bullet and fell flat on his face. "He is dead," said his corporal, leaning over him. Lifting a battered face, the Legionary groaned "No, corporal, not dead but badly hurt." "Where is your packet of lint?" demanded the corporal, "I have forgotten it," said the soldier, trying to wipe away the blood. "Two days' arrest," shouted the corporal, and lifting the wounded man on to his back he staggered to the nearest doctor amid a hail of bullets.

SIR JAMES KNOWLES, of the "Nineteenth Century," once explained to a "Chronicle" contributor how the honour of knighthood came to be conferred upon him. The scene was Sandringham, on a Sunday evening. "Knowles, I want you to be a knight," said the King. "Will that please your wife?" "I'm sure she will be charmed by your thought of her, sir." "Well, then, send word to her in town." Sir James was discovered a little later by his Majesty writing a letter. "No, no," said the King, "I've given it to the Court newsman, and she will very likely see it in the papers before she gets the letter. Write out a telegram and I will see that she has it to-night." And she had. "It was not the honour," added Sir James in telling the story, "that I valued so much as the way in which it was conferred."

DR. LOVEGREE, President of the Central Board of Health, in Australia, who attended the recent Conference held in Sydney to discuss the use of the Danysz virus for the destruction of rabbits says:—"The question of destroying rabbits by the virus was carefully and exhaustively discussed, and the conclusion arrived at was that it would be of no use so far as the annihilation of the rodents was concerned. Epidemics could be started among the rabbits by cutaneous inoculation or cutaneous application, or by feeding rabbits on food over which the solution of the virus had been poured, but the epidemics would be of short duration and consequently of no real value as regards the extermination of the pest. In view of these facts, the Conference was of opinion that there was no ground for hope that an effective agent for rabbit destruction would be evolved from experiments with the Danysz microbe. A virus which had been known in Australia for some years had greater virulence than Dr. Danysz's, but even with it the epidemic would only last for a limited period, and die out."

THE Urban authorities in Belgium have unanimously decided that ten kilometres or 6·21 miles per hour shall be the limit of speed for motor cars in towns and villages; in the country it rises to 60 kilometres, or 37·26 miles, and as these regulations could not be enforced with certainty without a reliable indicator, a Belgian inventor has produced an instrument which seems to meet all requirements. A box is fixed in the front of the vehicle and in front of the driver, containing mechanism which is connected by means of a flexible shaft to gearing on an axle; and the movement is arranged to expose various coloured discs in correspondence with speeds of 10,15,30 and 60 kilometres per hour. When running at any speed within 10 kilometres, a white disc is visible; a speed of 15 kilometres brings out the red disc, and so on, the discs being large enough to be easily seen as the car passes. When desired, the instrument may be fitted with a recording ribbon on which is registered continuously the speed of the car; and against this, it is said, there can be no appeal.

How many could say off-hand how many members the House of Lords has? The House of Commons, as everybody knows, cannot have more than 670 members, but the numbers in the Second Chamber vary as old peerages become extinct or new ones are created. On the whole, however, there is a pretty constant increase in the number. A quarter of a century ago the "Roll of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal," which is issued soon after the beginning of every session, contained 553 names. That just issued for the present session gives the names of 615 members. There are three "peers of the Blood Royal," two archbishops, 23 dukes, 23 marquises, 124 earls, 40 viscounts, 24 bishops, and 333 barons. In addition there are 16 representative peers for Scotland and 28 representative peers for Ireland. The Scottish representative peers are elected every new Parliament, but those for Ireland are elected for life.

THE long extracts about General Gordon from Lord Cromer's book bring from a correspondent a little story of Gordon. One Sunday afternoon at the end of 1882 there came a stranger, dressed in a black suit and a silk hat, into the Castle, Capetown. Is there not a mess here? he asked. Nobody could size him up at all. Residents of Capetown would not call on messes at that time in the week. The mail from England had arrived, and had gone eastwards along the coast, and nobody had landed who looked like this stranger. Evidently he was the army Scripture reader and had come to see the mess servants, so he was shown the kitchen-door. The young officers at the Castle forgot about steamers *down* the coast. One of these had brought Gordon from Basutoland. "It's all right," he said forgiving the youngsters their unintentional rudeness. And he walked across to the General's quarter. The "Cape Argus" had a bitter series of attacks at that time on Gordon for not smashing the Basutos. A year later, when the War Office objected to Gordon's taking service under the King of the Belgians, the paper had a placard "General Gordon dismissed Her Majesty's service," and later still had a paragraph saying that Gordan was mad. On his way to the docks Gordon was insulted by the Cape "hooligans."

THE SICILIAN PLAYERS AND A MONSTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Thursday (March 5th) Matinee of "Malia," the chief piece in the repertory of the Sicilian players whose successful season at the Shaftesbury Theatre is now drawing to a close, was a remarkable one. The audience was largely leavened by the presence of many of the best exponents of modern histrionic Art. They thoroughly appreciated the talent of the Sicilians, the main feature of which is the utter simplicity of its representation of peasant life in Sicily, and of the rapid development of the primitive passions and their tragic denouement. Sir Charles Wyndham, Miss Mary Moore, Mr. Arthur Bourchier and his wife, Miss Violet Vanbrugh, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Mr. Cyril Maude and many other actors and actresses of the first and second ranks were to be seen in boxes and stalls, interested and heartily applauding the great moments in the play. The plot of "Malia" is as plain and direct as a plot can be. Iana, the sister of a newly married bride, falls violently in love with her brother-in-law. When the bride and bridegroom appear on the scene immediately after the wedding, Iana mopes and refuses to join in the lively dance that is started to put every one into good humour and banish the uncomfortable feeling engendered by the ominous warning of ill-luck uttered by a local soothsayer when he saw the young couple. Iana's fiance a fine, up-standing peasant, repeatedly invited her to dance. But in vain. Even the bridegroom in whom her wild passion centres, cannot induce her to foot the graceful measure. In the second Act, after the newly married pair have gone to their home, Iana is eating her heart out in neglected and unbecoming attire, her face woebegone, and her hair dishevelled. Her father and mother, good, noisy chattering folk, do their best to persuade her to give over moaning, and to take up life at the point where her fine lover would have her start it with him for a husband. All in vain. She sulks, then raves and prays alternately, finally insists furiously and by no means in a sweet voice, on being let alone. To her presently comes her brother-in-law, who, manlike, is no doubt flattered at having excited this wild love in the heart of his wife's sister. He not only tries to comfort her, but urges her to "fly with him." He adjures her by her lawless feelings, and generally makes a terrible scene. She resists by word and deed, and there ensues a wild struggle that is as primitive as it well can be. She falls in a fit that appals her obstreperous and most ill-behaved lover. This passionate youth, suddenly discovered embracing Iana by her unhappy fiance, has his work cut out for him in convincing the new comer that he was only compassionately trying to revive his "sister" from a swoon. A redoubled effort is made by parents, lover and older heads to induce the girl to fulfil her promise to marry her fiance. She yields on condition she shall say farewell to her brother-in-law. The good-bye scene is interrupted by the young wife who enters just at the moment that her husband is embracing her sister. A frantic riot follows. The peasants and all concerned rush in, the fiance and the married man fly at each other's throats, are separated, fly again and again and eventually the outraged and desperate lover whips a knife—a small one, too—from a neighbour's pocket, and plunges it in the heart of his objectionable and deceitful rival who falls dead.

The scenery of the play is next to none, quite simple and plain. The incidents are supposed to happen near Etna, they might be anywhere for all the local colour conveyed by stage and furniture. They play depends in nowise on its staging, scenery or dress, except inasmuch as a village-like simplicity is rigorously carried out without any adventitious aid whatever. The peasants, chief actors and all, are remarkable for no good looks, the only one in the least attractive is the bride, who has a trim figure and good features; but her love-sick sister is singularly plain, especially when in her lorn stage, she has blackened her eyes extravagantly. The dresses are of the simplest and roughest kind, no expensive pretence of peasant get-up, but the very plainest actuality. They are certainly the more convincing for that. As I was leaving the crowded theatre, the voice of a critic behind me uttered the word "frenzy," and it fairly described what we had seen. Not a "fine" frenzy by any means. But these Sicilian players possess, in a high degree, the gift of gesture, pure and undefiled, coming straight from their passions and their feelings, good, bad and indifferent.

Without a knowledge of the Italian patois in which most of the dialogue was carried on, at a pace that I don't think ten English people present could follow, it was perfectly easy to understand the meaning as well as the action of the piece. As a play, it was very like what many have seen produced on a small scale in Italy in various out of the way villages. Here the Sicilian players have been brought over in larger numbers, and they represent on a greater scale passion of a more tragic nature and more violent generally. The crisis in "Malia" is the struggle of Iana with her ill-advising brother-in-law. This highly delights the British audience who seem to relish the uncouth realism of the foreign peasant love-making. That as acting, it is good no one can deny, it is so entirely natural, but it is frenzied passion without any restraint whatever. Iana and her lover are the best of the company where all are good. The prompter apparently has no work to do. The piece rushes on at 100 horse-power pace, words, movement, gestures and all, it does not drag for a moment even when Iana is seated alone doing absolutely nothing but mope. The situation is not artificial, relieved by the picturesque in dress or attitude, but Nature untouched by the picturesque in the least degree. The result is high art of a kind. Our cream of the English theatrical world enjoyed it all thoroughly, and the actors themselves responded to repeated recalls with the frankest of gratified smiles and untutored bows.

IN AGES LONG GONE BY.

The Russian anarchist is not scaring Russian scientists. They are off to fetch a full-grown mammoth that was marked down some months ago in the wildest wilds of Northern Siberia. The foxes of the present practical day found him out, too, and had begun to nibble at his exposed limbs, but artic frosts have been utilised to deprive them of the tit-bits of this ancient mammoth. Water has been poured over him and allowed to form a thick ice defence. This huge creature will now be raised and brought back as whole and sound as may be, by easy stages to St. Petersburg. A chain of fifty sleighs drawn by any number of reindeer will do the first part of the journey and the common or garden train the remainder. The great animal, if he arrives safe, will put the nose out of joint of the infant mammoth which has been until now the sole perfect representative of his race and time in zoological circles in St. Petersburg. But as he was only twenty-five years of age he must resign his place to his elder and better. This lately discovered old fellow is said to have been alive 100,000 years ago. What the authority is for this statement is not told us, but there ought to be many proofs adduced before we can accept it literally. Anyhow it was long before the big Drink and Education questions troubled humanity. Animals of the mammoth species probably had it all their own way in those spacious days. Who and what conquered them? Was there a special microbe that worked their destruction? Who undertook their funeral rites? Was there a Burial Board with adequate powers? There must have been, so few specimens have been resurrected in 100,000 years of fevered search and research.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff.—Major J. Little, 1st Battalion, Northampton Regiment, to be Commandant, Purandhar. Dated 11th March.

Major W. S. Prentis, 30th Punjabis, to officiate as Brigade-Major, Mandalay Brigade, during the absence on leave of Captain W. M. Guthrie-Smith, or until further orders. Dated 5th March.

Captain H. N. Kelly, 33rd Punjabis, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Jubbulpore Brigade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel B. Holloway, 29th Lancers, relieved. Dated 2nd March.

Captain H. H. G. Stansfeld, 74th Punjabis, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Pachmarhi, vice Captain J. H. Mackenzie, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, vacated. Dated 2nd March.

104th Wellesley's Rifles—Major C. A. W. Ford, 3rd and pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Major H. B. C. B Nepean, or until further orders. Dated 27th February.

MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 6.

COMING EVENTS AND A CRITICISM.

THE three great events of the forthcoming season are, the 2,000 miles International Touring Car Trial the Scottish Reliability Trial and—the Rolls-Royce £1,000 contest. The linking of the first two together is a happy thought, as it adds a double interest to the whole on both sides of the Border. The 2,000 Miles Trial starts from London on June 11th, proceeding to Glassgow, thence over the route of the Scottish Trials, and returning to Brooklands by such courses as will make up the balance of the 2,000 miles. The "grand finale" will consist of a 200 miles race on the Brooklands Track. The object of these trials is to provide a thorough test of the touring qualities of the cars, and no premium is put upon mere speed. Penalties, counting against competitors, will be laid upon "time lost" from various causes, also the amount of petrol and lubricant used, repairs, replacements, etc., will be observed; though, in these particulars, a reasonable amount of attention, necessary under normal conditions, will be allowed. A daily running average of 200 miles has been apportioned, together with a maximum and minimum running time for such stage. Thus, it will be seen, the trial will provide some very valuable data upon the comparative merits of provide some very valuable data upon the comparative merits of the various competing cars. The final race at Brooklands is to be the grand test which will confer the "honours" degree, so to speak, on those which pass it successfully.

One would have thought that to be a winner in these trials would have proved a sufficient glory for the moment for the most ambitious. But one firm, at least, resembles Alexander the Great in sighing for yet more worlds to conquer. Messrs. Rolls-Royce are trying to improve the occasion by tacking on to it a still further competition of their own devising. This is a challenge, in £1,000, to any car, or cars, which may compete in Class 9 of the 2,000 miles Trial, to a special 15,000 miles Trial. It has been remarked that motoring, as a sport, is marred by the commercial aspect, it is unfortunately true that some motoring events are more "tradesmanlike" than sportsmanlike. Yet here we have a firm which considers itself among the elite of motordom making a hoarding, as it were, of the greatest sporting event of the year.

The distance of 15,000 miles is to be made up of the 2,000 miles of the International Touring Car Trial of the R. A. C. followed by three stages, each of 400 miles, on the Brooklands Track, and finally, on the road, 11,800 miles more. All criticism apart, the car that comes through this test triumphantly will deserve all the emoluments and honour that may fall to it.

THE NEW-YORK PARIS RACE.

These are the days of great exploits, and greater ambitions on the part of motorists who yearn for wilder adventures than are to be found upon the hedged and guarded highways of civilization. The weather of the past few days, at Home, indicated, to some small extent, the nature of the task which those hardy motorists have set themselves who seek to girdle the earth by car. The New York correspondent of the "Motor" reports an interesting interview with Captain Hanson, the pilot of the De Dion car which carries M. Bourchier St. Chaffray, the organiser of the race. The description of the car and its equipment shows that it occupants are fully alive to what is before them, provision being made for negotiating railroad tracks by means of steel, flanged rims, and snow and ice by spiked tyres for the back wheels and sleigh runners for the front. The De Dion car will drive steadily across America, with no desire to race against time, as all reserve of power and condition will be needed for the later stages. It is anticipated that in Siberia it may be uesful to "sail" some part of the way, a mast being provided for the purpose, also a hand windlass for hauling over difficult places. The whole enterprise, at this time of year, partakes of the foolhardy, but it is heroic. If it be not motoring in the strictest sense of the term, it is certainly magnificent.

A TERRIBLE WAR MOTOR.

The latest from America, no, not anything Edisonian. It is an invention reported of one, Mr. Fred. Baugerter, a Swiss engineer, who has been in New York three years. He has discovered how to project bullets, it is said, at the rate of two millions per hour from a gun described as "noiseless, smokeless, flashless, colourless and fumeless" in short, quite a perfect murder-instrument from the view-point of modern, "scientific" warfare. This gun, which employs neither explosive nor compressed air, but something secret and quite different, is to be mounted on a car propelled by a 100 h.p. motor capable of travelling at a speed of 60 miles per hour, and weighing when ready for action about 5,000 lbs. The gun is claimed to be able to discharge bullets at the rate of 500 per second, or 30,000 per minute, or 2,000,000 per hour when worked at its maximum speed. Further, it is quite economical, bringing it within the means of the poorest of nations, the cost of pouring out a million bullets on the uneasy foe being estimated at £2, as against over £4,000 for an equal number of ordinary rifle bullets requiring cartridges. The thing is also nearly automatic enough to be let loose, "on its own"—like the elephants of the ancient Persians, but without their disadvantage of mistaking the required direction and creating havoc on their own side. If the operators, we are told, were to place two million bullets in the magazine, turn on the power, and go to dinner, or settle down for a quiet snooze, the gun would continue to hurl bullets as long as one was left in the hopper. Mr. Baugerter does not want to patent his invention, but is open to sell it to any Government for the modest sum of a million pounds. Certainly, if the machine can do all that he claims for it, it is cheap at the price.

A NEW TYRE.

An entirely new invention in the way of tyres is about to be placed on the market, which, if all that is claimed for it be justified in practice, will place in a new aspect upon this important branch of motoring accessories. This tyre is made with a cover of steel wire manufactured by a special process, which is fixed by a spring attachment having a resistance of more than six tons. The inner tube is the ordinary rubber tube encased in a lining of cotton material manufactured also by a special process. This cloth is impregnated with a chemical product which renders it water and puncture proof. On the cover are fixed a series of treads made of a certain material having a great power of resistance and being absolutely preventive of skidding. The tyre can be inflated up to 60 "atmospheres", still retaining its elasticity; and it is guaranteed to last, with ordinary use, for two years. It is stated that stringent tests have been applied to the invention, and it has been found that the tyre does not get heated, is actually puncture proof, does not burst, and does not skid. A set of four of these tyres will be sold at a price much lower than that of rubber pneumatic tyres. Such is the catalogue of virtues claimed for the "Draulette Tyre"—named after its inventor, Captain Draulette, a well-known French motorist, and one of the original five members of the Automobile Club de France—and, should they be vindicated, will effect a revolution in motordom.

MINOR MEMS.

Among the orders for Siddeley 18 h. p. industrial vehicles recently secured by the Wolseley Tool and Motor Car Company, Ltd., two are for the India Office for famine relief work in India.

Very satisfactory reports are to hand of the progress that Messrs. Argyll Motors, Ltd., are making in face of the difficulties which seemed to be about to beset them some little time ago.

Their works are in full operation, and close upon 1,800 hands are now employed there, on overtime, in some departments. The success of the new 14-16 h. p. model has had a good deal to do with this, and there is every evidence of a returning public confidence in this firm which never ought to have wavered.

The share market, that infallible barometer, shows "set fair", as the price of Argyll shares keeps firm and sellers are few.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. "CHINA."

The following passengers proceed to China and Japan per Austrian Lloyd's s s. "China," to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7 at 2-30 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 2-30 p.m. sharp.—Mr. H. Amber; and Mr. A. Stern.

PECKHAM.

CRUSHING LIBERAL DEFEAT,

A Two Thousand Majority.

REPLY TO THE LICENSING BILL.

"MAFFICKING" ON THE RYE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The bye-election in the Peckham Division of Camberwell to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. Charles Goddard Clark (Liberal) has resulted as follows :—

Mr. Gooch (Unionist)	6970
Mr. Gautrey (Liberal)	4476
Unionist Majority ...	2494

The scenes in Peckham last night recalled Mafeking night. It is estimated that half a million people thronged the streets, all business was at a standstill.

The announcement of the result caused a remarkable scene in the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George who was speaking was drowned by Conservative cheers and cries of "Resign."

LATER.

The Unionists are exultant at the result of the Peckham bye-election.

Mr. Gooch, the successful candidate, in an interview, attributed the victory to the extraordinary revulsion of feeling against the Government conduct and to the growth of the Tariff Reform movement.

Mr. Gautrey said he had to fight an unprecedented number of outside organizations which had shamelessly evaded the Corrupt Practices Act.

London has now added its voice to all the constituencies where bye-elections have been fought during the last two years. Peckham's answer to the Government's Licensing Bill cannot be denied. As Alderman Clarke had not succumbed when the last mail papers left England, there is nothing concerning the election in the latest home papers. We therefore append what we wrote on March 12th upon this memorable London contest.

A PROPHECY FOR PECKHAM.

The death of Alderman Clarke of Peckham will render the atmosphere of the political dovecotes in London positively feverish. It is difficult in India to realise the full effect of this event, which nominally is merely the passing of a London apothecary who, like the astute founder of the Northampton family centuries ago married his master's daughter and rose from a simple apprent'ce to Aldermanic fame. The late member for Peckham was reared in an atmosphere of Bumbledon and the master who was to become his father-in-law was also a survivor of the Dickens days. He was for many years Vice-Chairman of the City of London Board of Guardians and his son-in-law followed pretty closely in his footsteps for when Bumbledon in the shape of the old Metropolitan Board of Works was swept away; and the new Goschen County Council rose upon its ashes, followed years later by the outer circle Municipalities, Mr. Clarke became a member of both, and thus carried on the family traditions. Mr. Clarke was a righteous man. It is true he sometimes forgot that his rostrum was in the chapel instead of in the Senate, but most politicians have their moments of abstraction. Mr. Clarke lived a prosaic life, stood up for his country. But he never laid claim to any regard from posterity; and his death has created more talk than his personality had evoked throught on the whole sixty years of his life. For Alderman Clarke's passing opens the political floodgates as they have not been opened since Wimbledon, when nearly a year ago, the Suburbans prognosticated their recovery from the Dear Food Fright of 1906 by giving Mr. Chaplin, the Tariff Reformer; the amazing majority of nearly seven thousand over his Cobdenite opponent. Peckham will not see such figures as this,but we may confidently anticipate a Conservative triumph,in spite of the fact that the dead member's Radical majority was over two thousand three hundred. Peckham, of course, is not Wimbledon, albeit they are both Surrey soil and trammed together. Peckham is a less wealthy constituency, with only half the population of its neighbour. It has a large proportion of poor people within its borders, and the red flags of the Socialists wave above the Rye of a Sunday evening. We trust, however, it will be a square fight between Liberal and Conservative, and if it is, and the Conservative candidate is a whole hogger, we can with confidence predict that the Liberal two thousand will be wiped off the slate.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Legation at Tokio to be Raised to Embassy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Russian Duma discussed the Bill for the elevation of the Russian Legation at Tokio to the status of an Embassy.

M. Izvolsky warmly defended the Russo-Japanese convention. The elevation of the Legation, he said, was the result of no secret or other obligation but of the position attained by Japan.

He admitted that the right of Japan to fish in Russian waters was one of the most serious result of the Treaty of Portsmouth, but the Convention protected the Russian fisheries against annihilation by poachers.

THE PARIS FINANCIAL SENSATION.

Rochette Collapse Causes Widespread Distress.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Rochette collapse has ruined many small tradesmen in provincial towns including Bordeaux and Marseilles.

Pitiful scenes are being witnessed at the Rochette banks in Paris where the small people are demanding the return of their savings.

Some Spanish firms are also affected.

FIRE IN DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Auditorium Saved.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

A fire this morning destroyed the stage at Drury Lane Theatre.

The fireproof curtain was lowered and this saved the auditorium.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Visit Germany.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have proceeded on a private visit to Germany and Prince of Wales will inspect his regiment near Cologne and will proceed thence to Darmstadt.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE DEAD.

GREAT STATESMAN'S CAREER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 24.

There is widespread regret and sympathy over the death of the Duke of Devonshire, especially in London Social and Political circles.

Mr. Victor Cavendish's succession creates a vacancy in West Derbyshire.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, paid eloquent tributes to the dead Statesman, as did also Lord Ripon, Lord Rosebery, and Lord Lansdowne, in the Lords.

The Right Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, was, eldest surviving son of William, 7th Duke, by Lady Blanche Georgina Howard, daughter of George, 6th Earl of Carlisle. He was born July 23rd, 1833, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1854, and was made LL.D. in 1862. He was attached to Earl Granville's special mission to Russia in 1856. In March, 1857, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for North Lancashire in the Liberal interest. At the opening of the new Parliament in 1859, he moved a vote of no confidence in Lord Derby's Government, and it was carried by 323 votes against 310. In March, 1863, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April in the same year Under-Secretary for War. On the reconstruction of Lord Russell's second Administration, in Feb. 1866, the Duke became Secretary for War, and retired with his colleagues in July of that year. At the general election of December, 1868, he lost his seat for North Lanchashire, but was immediately afterwards returned for the Radnor boroughs, having first received the office of Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. He held that office till Jan. 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as Chief Secretary for Ireland. His Grace went out of office with his party in Feb. 1874. When Mr. Gladstone, shortly before the assembling of Parliament in 1875, announced his intention of abandoning the post of leader of the Liberal party, a meeting of the members of the Opposition was held at the Reform Club (Feb. 3,) under the presidency of Mr. John Bright. On the motion of Mr. Villiers, seconded by Mr. Samuel Morley, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that the Marquis of Hartington should be requested to undertake the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. His lordship accepted this responsible position, and became the acknowledged leader of the Opposition in the Lower House. He received the freedom of the City of Glasgow, November 5th, 1877; and was installed as Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, January, 31st, 1879. At the general election of April, 1880, he was elected M. P. for North-East Lancashire. On the resignation of the Conservative Government the Duke was sent for by the Queen to form an Administration; but this task, having been declined by him and Earl Granville, eventually devolved on the former leader of the Liberal party, Mr. Gladstone, who constructed a Cabinet, in which the Marquis of Hartington occupied a seat, as Secretary of State for India, from May, 1880, till Dec. 16th, 1882, when he was transferred to the War Office in succession to Mr. Childers who had become Chancellor of the Exchequer. He resigned with the Government in June, 1885, and was elected for the Rossendale division of Lancashire Dec., 1885. In 1886, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Cabinet, Lord Hartington declined to join it: but on the contrary, took up the position of leader of the Unionist Liberals. He moved the first resolution at the great Opera House Meeting; and also, in the House of Commons, the rejection of the Bill at the debate on the second reading. His election for the Rossendale division in 1886 was looked upon with immense interest. He was returned by 5,399 votes against 3,949. When the new Government was formed he declined to become a member of it, preferring to give Lord Salisbury an "outside support."

The Duke was for many years leader of the Liberal Unionist party; and in 1895 entered the Cabinet of Lord Salisbury as Lord President of the Council.

AN APPRECIATION.

The personal side of the Duke of Devonshire has always been overshadowed by the political. No doubt it will be so to the end.

Consequently his Grace, as a personality, received very much less than justice from his countrymen. Moreover, he was the one public man whose cast of countenance altogether baffled the caricaturist. Even "F. C. G." the fair and skilful, in his attempts upon the Duke, generally achieved a portrait that had a greater resemblance to Lord Heneage or Mr. James Lowther. The famous Cavendish mouth was far less noticeable in the Duke than in either of his nephews, Mr. Richard or Mr. Victor Cavendish. His beard hid it effectually.

Again, it is considered de rigueur for the caricaturist to represent the Duke's condition as one of perpetual somnolence. Well, those who have ever spoken to the man will be puzzled to know whence the tradition first arose. Not in his manner or his appearance, certainly. His was the unemotional phlegm of the best and safest type of Englishman. He always left you to begin the conversation, to say what you had to say. Even, provided you will let him, he would hear you out to the end without a single interruption. An embarrassing ordeal, some might say. Yes, possibly, with any one else. But not with him. He was withal so easy, so simple and unaffected and unconstrained in his dealings with humbler men, so free from the least trace of condescension, that the shyest found themselves talking to him on the business that may have brought them with the same ease and absence of constraint. When he did speak, he was clearly one of those men who think before and not after their words. But if that was a sign of sleepiness, then it was a very wideawake kind of sleepiness—a sleepiness that observed everything and missed nothing.

If men are to be judged by their clothes, then the Duke was always a Conservative. For the last fifteen years he had clung tenaciously to the thickly-braided, cutaway morning coat, and the somewhat exuberant check trousers which we are told belong to an antediluvian generation. In his own home he was rarely seen when he was not smoking, sometimes a cigarette, sometimes a cigar. But whatever his "smoke," he usually affected an abnormally long mouthpiece.

A silent man in all his doings and all his ways of life, he could not be expected to parade his feelings even at times when such a parade in other men was deemed excusable. The murder of his brother, Lord Frederick Cavendish, in Phœnix Park, was one of the deep sorrows of his life. But no one ever heard him utter one word of complaint against that policy with which he absolutely disagreed, without which it is conceivable that his brother need never have died. His dutiful devotion to his father, the late Duke, was another beautiful chapter in the life of this quiet, unostentatious man, who filled a great place worthily yet without advertisement and never found it necessary to use the lime-light tricks more and more in favour with a blatant generation.

At Bolton Abbey his Yorkshire seat among the Moors they speak of "Duke" with a familiar, loving inflexion of the voice that means everything. Uptill five years ago there lived an old farmer in those parts (to-day he may be dead), who voiceless on every other topic under heaven, became loquacious even eloquent, about "Duke." He was the best and justest landlord who ever lived. The idea of the ducal sceptre ever passing to another meant the end of the world to that old farmer though he himself might never hope to see it. As to the Duke's work in London, this old farmer, had a hazy notion that he was the Administration rolled into one. You might talk to him of the Sovereign; he had heard of him, but it was only when you had got back to "Duke" that the furrowed old face broke once more into smiles and the old tongue was loosened.

The Duchess, too, has made a wide circle of loyal friends for herself in that same homely neighbourhood, where only genial, unaffected people gain any recognition.

Between 1887 and 1897 the Duke was much interested in the fortunes of the reconstructed Barrow shipbuilding yard—the Naval Construction and Armaments, as it was called until bought up and merged in Vickers, Sons, and Maxim. Barrow has always been a pet project of the Cavendishes. The family has sunk much money in public spirited attempts to make a new Liverpool of the North Lancashire port. Between the years mentioned above a fair measure of success came as some recompense after a long period of disappointment and unavailing expenditure. It is no exaggeration to say that much of that success was due to the Duke himself. He was Chairman of the reconstructed Company. One who served with him on that board is never tired of bearing testimony to his fairness, his masterly management of men, his absolute truthfulness. It was a pleasure to serve under such a man. "You always knew where you had him," another permanent official in the concern used to say in those days. "He was not one of those diplomatic, statesmanlike men who told you one thing to your face and then did just the contrary when you were gone." When squabbles arose between the permanent members of the staff—and what large staff is there that does not indulge in a little bickering?—the Chairman seemed able to dispel all animosities, sometimes by a mere word.

Those plain-spoken north country shipbuilders found him a high-minded gentleman to deal with; they found him a just and truth-loving master; and they bitterly regretted his resignation in 1895 on accepting Cabinet office under Lord Salisbury. And their verdict is probably a better test of the worth of a men than any judgments that could be collected from the veneered and false and sugary denizens of Whitehall.

The last few years aged the Duke considerably. His beard was no longer brown, but grey, and one had to speak a little more loudly and distinctly than of yore. But there was no stoop in his figure. He still held his head high, as any one could see for himself who watched his Grace walking down Piccadilly. But it is not a bad thing to hold one's head in the clouds; at least it prevents squabbling with people who tread on your heels. It is far, far pleasanter to survey the heavens than human beings; and it is a pleasure that any man may share be he Duke or dustman. No doubt that absent, upward gaze towards the stars helped to mould the ducal reputation for day dreaming. A great gentleman has passed from the political stage. Let us hope his countrymen will have no bitter reason to regret him.

INDIANS IN CANADA.

Strong Protest.

MR. MORLEY'S REPLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Mr. Morley, replying to Sir Charles Dilke in the Commons, said that he had received a telegram from Vancouver,as already mentioned, to-day, and was now discussing with the Government of India, in concert with the Colonial Office, as to the despatch of an Envoy to Canada in the hope of ending this extremely intricate and possibly dangerous situation.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The official text of Mr. Morley's reply to Sir Charles Dilke yesterday,regarding Indians in Canada, shows that he spoke of discussing the question with the Envoy of the Dominion Government, namely, Mr. Mackenzie King, and not of despatching an envoy to Canada.

CEYLON NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Appeal by Lady McCallum.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Lady McCallum, as Patroness of the Ceylon Nursing Association, publishes an appeal to the numerous Companies and individuals in Great Britain and Ceylon interested in the planting districts, and to the public generally, on behalf of the new hospital.

GERMAN EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

Arrive in Venice.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The German Emperor and Empress arrived at Venice this morning where they were received by King Victor Emmanuel.

THE PREMIER'S ILLNESS.

Causes Anxiety.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The latest bulletin states that Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman is weak and that his condition gives rise to considerable anxiety.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Chinese Invitation Accepted.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

America has accepted the invitation for the battleship fleet to visit China.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE.

Result of the Race.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Kaffir Chief	1
Longcroft	2
Snatch	3

Also ran:—Forerunner II, Land League, Earlston, Rockbourne, Queenie V, Var, Morgendale, Bellatrix, Catty Crag, Fire Clay, Succory, Sea Trip, Petual, Duke of Sparta, Best Friend, Byzlar and Chandon.

Starting prices :—

Kaffir Chief	100 to 7.
Longcroft	100 to 6.
Snatch	33 to 1.

Won by 1½ lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 25.

The death is announced of Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.S.I.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Major Arthur Griffiths, the Crimean veteran, is dead.

Major Arthur Griffiths is best known as a novelist but, since he was born at Poona, has led a strenuous life in other ways as well. He was an Ensign in the 63rd (now Manchester) Regiment and served in the Crimea being present at the fall of Sebastopol and was in the Expedition to Kinbum. He was Brigade Major at Gibraltar from 1864 to 1870 and then became Deputy Governor of Chatham, Millbank, and Wormwood Scrubs Prisons. Afterwards he become Inspector of Prisons. Almost all his life he was a keen writer and one of his first efforts was to edit the "Gibraltar Chronicle." In after years he edited the Fortnightly Review (1884) and the "World" in 1895. His connection with Prisons led him into popular paths and his "Studies of criminal life and method" had huge sales.

THE PRESS AND THE REICHSTAG.

Herr Groeber Apologizes.

END OF THE BOYCOTT.

AIMS OF THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

PRINCE BULOW ON MACEDONIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Press boycott of the Reichstag continues, but the speech of Prince von Bulow to-day has been officially reported.

With reference to Macedonia he said that Germany aimed at the maintenance of the *status quo* of the European Concert.

It was impossible, he said, she should show enthusiasm over unworkable and even dangerous proposals such as the novel scheme, which jeopardised the sovereignty of the Sultan, and would thereby incite Turkey and the Mussalman population to resist to the uttermost.

He regretted that he was unable to read the Kaiser's letter to Lord Tweedmouth, which might have been signed by any sincere friend of good relations between Germany and Great Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The pressmen in the German Reichstag have ended their boycott, the offending Deputy having apologized.

Herr von Schoen, the Foreign Minister, paid a tribute to France's loyal adherence to the Algeciras Act.

He said that Germany had no reason to be disquieted at the Anglo-Russian Treaty as her economic rights were not affected.

He emphasized that the Bagdad Railway was entirely unconnected with the Anglo-Russian Agreement and did not serve political aims. The Railway aimed merely at the civilization and development of the countries through which it passed, and at re-awakening them from thousands of years of slumber.

LATER.

Prince von Bulow, in his speech in the Reichstag, appealed to the British Press to cease imputing Anti-British designs in connection with the building up of the German fleet.

"We wish," he said, "to live in pease and quiet with England, and we, therefore, feel such imputation bitterly."

TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

High Court Moved.

PETITION DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 25.

In the Madras High Court yesterday afternoon an application was made before Justices Benson and Sankarn Nair for the transfer of the cases against Chidambaram Pillay and others from the file of Mr. Wynch, District Magistrate.

The applicants' Vakil stated that Chidambaram Pillay was the Secretary of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Co., of Tuticorin and there was competition between this Company and the British India S. N. Co. Chidambaram Pillay had been delivering lectures to people on Swadeshi enterprise, and there was a strike at the Coral Mills, which some people thought Pillay was responsible for. The Vakil then detailed facts leading up to the present cases, and filed an affidavit, in which it was alleged that the Swadeshi work of Chidambaram Pillay had caused heavy loss to European merchants of Tuticorin and they had consequently conspired to ruin him and his enterprises, specially the Swadeshi S. N. Co.

Mr. Napier, who appeared for the Public Prosecutor, said the application was based on the affidavit of a man who did not know matters he spoke of. If the affidavit alleged that the District Magistrate had been in league with the European residents of Tuticorin for the purpose of putting down the Swadeshi S. N. Co. he did not suppose that any allegation of such a contemptible nature as that had ever been brought against a Magistrate in the High Court and it was not merely suggested that the Magistrate was biassed against the accused, but that from start to finish he was a tool in the hands of the European merchants, for the miserable and contemptible object of crushing the Swadeshi Co. It was also alleged that the late and present Joint Magistrates of Tuticorin were also in the plot.

Their Lordships passed the following order :—There is nothing before us to lead us to conclude that the petitioners will not have a fair and impartial trial before the District Magistrate or that his decision will be based on any matter which is not properly in evidence before him. We therefore dismiss the petition.

LATER.

Among the arrests in connection with the Tinnevelly riots is a teacher in the local Hindu College, a brother of a member of the Travancore Legislative Council.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has fixed 1st April for the reception of the Tinnevelly deputation.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Business for Friday's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

The programme for next Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General comprises only the discussion of the Financial Statement and the asking of the following questions by Hon'ble Nawab Saiyed Muhammad.

(a). Is Government aware that as a consequence of the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. in Madras many Government servants who could not invest money in lands lost all their savings?

(b) In view of the suffering caused by the said failure, will the Government be pleased to amend the rules for the conduct of Government servants by omitting the words "or subordinate" in paragraph 3 of Rule 9 and to cancel paragraph 4 of the said rule.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

First List of Subscribers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

The first list of subscribers, amounting to Rs. 90,000 is published. His Excellency the Viceroy gives Rs. 2,000, Messrs. Martin & Co., Messrs. MacNeil & Co., and Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., give Rs. 5,000 each, Messrs. Bird & Co., and Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co, and Messrs. Bickmyre Rs. 3,000, while Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co.; and other firms follow with Rs. 2,000 each. The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller gives Rs. 1,000 and the Chief Justice, Rs. 500.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

An application for the dissolution of marriage was made before Mr. Justice Fletcher in the High Court here to-day by Mrs. George Kendall.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LEAVE FOR OUR RULERS. THE proposal made by Lord Lamington in the House of Lords for amending the Statute, so as to enable Viceroys and Governors and Commanders-in-Chief to return home on leave, came to a fitting end. It was talked out. Lord Beauchamp, who presumably voiced the opinion of the Government, was decidedly opposed to it, and the balance of opinion was on the same side. Lord Curzon was in favour of some provision being made for leave, which may be granted on grounds of public interest, ill-health or importunate public affairs. Viceroys and Governors are here only for a term of five years. They enjoy the best of the climate while in India. There are pleasant hill stations to which they can escape from the enervating heat and depressing conditions of the plains, and this is a dispensation of Providence which they turn to the best account. Their sojourn in the hills is prolonged enough to try the temper of humble toilers in the plains, who wish the exalted personages to be a little longer in their midst. If, living under these conditions, a Governor were to fall so ill as to render a change to Europe an imperative necessity, then it is best for all parties that he should resign and make room for his successor. The same course is open to him, if importunate private affairs were to call him away. Even on the ground of public interests, it is difficult to imagine a set of circumstances in which his personal attendance would be so very urgent and unavoidable. Is is possible, no doubt, to imagine a case in which the personal interests of a Viceroy or other pro-consul may happen to be so mixed up with public interests that he may be tempted to press his case home by an interview with the Cabinet in his own person. But I have yet to know of an instance which may be cited in proof of the assertion that owing to the prohibition imposed upon our rulers against leaving the country during their term of office, the public interests have ever been imperilled, or have suffered grave detriment. Since they cannot be in two places at the same time, it is obviously to the public advantage that they should take their pleasures, with their duty, in India. Steam and telegraph have made near neighbours of England and India, and in urgent matters, the rulers at either end of the telegraph wire can exchange the fullest confidences without any loss of time. Lord Cromer expressed himself in favour of Lord Lamington's proposal, observing that it would enable Viceroys and Governors "to keep in touch with English public life, and would tend to a continuity of policy in India." Lord Cromer is a statesman who is not given to making careless or off-hand remarks, and I should hesitate to question his conclusion without knowing the reasons he must have advanced in support of it. His argument, on the face of it, is untenable. The Indian ruler needs rather to be in touch with Indian life, and it is this touch which will tend to continuity of policy in India. I can not imagine how this continuity, granting that it is always desirable, can be best maintained by the Viceroy taking a holiday home.

THE BUDGET AND POLICE REFORM. It was a sound, homely and healthy budget that was presented to the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. E. N. Baker. There were no heroic measures, no startling surprises, in store for the public. The dominating note was famine, which covers 15,000 square miles in British India, with a population of fifty millions. Government is ready with its highly finished and perfect organization to battle with it, and in spite of the heavy drain it will make on the resources of the State, it is some consolation that there will still be an estimated surplus of £571,500. In these circumstanses, no one can reasonably expect a reduction of taxation, or any big schemes involving a heavy outlay. We must be thankful that the Government has, nevertheless, been able to note additional grants for police reform and sanitary improvements, and also in a very moderate degree, for education. A reform which will only mean the payment of higher salaries and allowances to the police will not be appreciated by the Indian public. We do want men of greater intelligence in the subordinate ranks, and should not mind paying a little more to that end. But, above all, we want the department to be purer and healthier. The police is deeply infected, in the popular belief, with corruption and dishonesty. The Bangalore murder trial is a gastly illustration of the inhumanity and baseness of which policemen, with other mortals, are capable. The police is specially powerful in this country, because of the moral timidity and the total lack of public spirit among the masses, who feel quite helpless in the presence of the policemen. Englismen can have no idea of the terror and hatred inspired by a bad police constable or havildar in the populace. It should be the particular care of the head of the police in every district to exercise a vigilant supervision over his subordinates in the lower ranks of the service, and make a severe example of men who are found guilty of corruption or oppression. If the sum of twelve lakhs provided in the budget for police reform will go some way towards improving the moral of the police force the money will have been spent towards a most worthy object.

ABNORMAL PRICES OF FOOD STUFFS. The failure of the rains this season has been less extensive, and the resultant distress is both more restricted in area and generally less severe in intensity than it was during the famine of 1896 and 1899. But the present famine is worse than its predecessors in that the prices of food grains are higher; and the Hon. Mr. Baker has truly observed that "the distress caused by high prices has affected all classes, and has pressed with great severity on the urban populations, and on all those who are dependent on small fixed incomes." Even persons with larger incomes, men belonging to the middle classes, feel the pinch acutely, and the anxious paterfamilias keeps inquiring as to whether these prices are to be accepted as a permanent factor in domestic economy. The abnormal rise has been ascribed to various causes, and various remedies have been suggested. It is darkly hinted that the artificial exchange has much to do with it. The increasing exports of food stuffs, and the gradual expansion of the area for the cultivation of cotton as the best paying produce in preference to food grains, are also accounted as contributory causes. Whether the higher cost of living is an indication of the growing prosperity of the country, I cannot say. What we do know is that we feel the strain and are sorry for it. An economist has yet to be found who will trace the evil to its source, establish conclusively the cause from which it springs, and suggest a remedy, if any. Might not the Government appoint a commission of experts?

THE ENLARGED COUNCILS. The letter of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla on the Legislative Council reforms is an important contribution to the literature which is fast accumulating on the subject. Mr. Ibrahim is a clear-headed man, and his statement is a lucid exposition of his views. The reasons and arguments with which he supports his recommendations are ably set forth and are elaborated with much care and circumspection. He starts on the basic principle, which I have always maintained, that the official majority must be maintained. But he insists, at the same time, and very rightly, that the popular representatives should have a more potent and effective voice in the Councils of the State, and with that view he offers a suggestion, which, I trust, will be carefully considered by the authorities, that when an overwhelming majority of the non-official members—three-fourth or ever four-fifth, as the Government may determine,—were against a measure, it should be put back for six months. He expects that in the light of the criticisms to which the measure is subjected by the representatives of the people, and by the public generally, the Government might consider the advisability of revising it, so as to harmonize it better with the wishes of the people. A provision to this effect is recommended by him as a safeguard against the arbitrary exercise of legislative power by the official majority, in opposition to the trend of Indian public opinion. If the Government were to decide, after all, that it is best for the country that the measure should be brought up again in practically the same form in which it was first introduced, it would serve only to aggravate popular irritation and disappointment. Rather than leave room for such an unwelcome possibility, it would be far preferable to devise some means of having the opinion of the public, through its press and its representatives, *before* a bill is introduced in the Legislative Council.

PROPOSALS AND CRITICISMS. Mr. Ibrahim pleads for a larger representation of Musalmans in the Supreme and Provincial Councils. I think that no one can fairly accuse Government of want of liberality in recognizing "the political and historical importance" of this community. When this fact is dinned into our ears, time and again, one begins to wonder whether the Hindoos, too, have no political and historical importance of their own, and whether their only merit lies in their superiority in numbers and education. Mr. Ibrahim objects strongly to the Government proposal to restrict the choice of the constituencies created for securing the representation of minorities to a member of the class and race to which they belong. As I have already observed in this column, it argues the necessity of keeping these electorates in political leading strings, because in the opinion of Government, they are not fit to exercise the right of a free choice. He is equally cogent in his objections to the proposal, which has emanated from certain quarters, that if Government at all decided to concede the right of special representation to important minorities, such as the Mahomedans, it should be laid down that their election shall be made, not by their own special constituencies, but by the other composite constituencies brought into existence. If Musalmans were to have a spokesman of their own in the Council, he should be selected by an electorate of his own community. A constituency, in which some other community will predominate, may select a Mahomedan who has very little in common with his co-religionists, save kinship of race. Mahomedans might naturally refuse to recognize as their representative a man like Leakat Hoosein, for instance. I am again in agreement, on principle, with the argument forcibly urged by Mr. Ibrahim that the right of election should not be restricted and confined to a number of public bodies, but it should be extended, as far as possible, to electorates determined on a recognized standard of pecuniary and educational qualification. There is no reason why a mercantile or political association should be allowed the right of election, to the exclusion of men, who do not happen to belong to it, but who may be equally, if not better, qualified to exercise the franchise. It may be desirable, in the beginning, to utilize for elective purposes such recognized public bodies as are ready to hand. But the time must come, when the franchise should be extended to larger electorates created on a broad and equitable principle.

THE HOLI CELEBRATIONS. I can say for Bombay, and say it with pleasure, that the Holi festival is gradually getting less unholy, and that the next generation may see it purged of nearly all its grossness. Objectionable language is still heard at times in the native quarters, but there are none of the excesses in which the chartered libertines of ten or twenty years ago indulged during the progress of this saturnalia. They have been replaced by the harmless merry-making and buffoonery of strolling bands of players. You will rarely see in the Indian,—self-contained, dreamy and sad visaged,—such self-abandonment, such joyousness, such a flow of animal spirits, as during this festival of spring. Even the Marwari, always so grim and dreary and dismal, always so terribly in earnest, forgets his nature for the nonce, and giving himself up to the spirit of the season, sings and dances to a doleful tune the live-long day. Who would not wish the festival to flourish in all its vigour and vitality, so long as it is marked by harmless foolery and exuberance of buoyancy?

DION.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

The Beauty and the Barge,

Mr. W. W. Jacobs's humour does not act so well as it reads, but an absolutely record house foregathered at the Empire last night for the first performance of his funniosity *The Beauty and the Barge*. A humourist of his type is necessarily more at home in a book than a play, because it is so difficult to reproduce on the stage the action which fills in the dialogue and which is half the fun of the story when dealt with in the author's inimitable descriptive style. In Mr. Jacobs's case it was thought necessary to find him a collaborator with a knowledge of stage-craft, so the services of a dramatist who has been more prolific than successful in his playrighting were secured, and we have always doubted the wisdom of the arrangement. We believe that if Mr. Jacobs had been left to his own devices in the construction of his play, he would, with Mr. Cyril Maude as his stage-manager, have done better in those features of it where the somewhat mechanical hand of Mr. Louis N. Parker is clearly to be detected. There are little points in *Beauty and the Barge* which entirely miss fire, because Mr. Jacobs's pen is not there to fill in the descriptive gaps, and somehow the arrangement of the action does not succeed in bringing them out. This was characteristic of the original production at the Haymarket, as it was of last night's performance.

Still, if *Beauty and the Barge* does not rise to the high-water-mark of hilarity which is reached in Mr. Jacobs's books, it is an excellent entertainment, and if it were only for the delightful and amorous Jacobean barge-captain created by Mr. Cyril Maude, and very successfully reproduced last night by Mr. Sinclair Cotter, it would be well worth going to see. Mr. Cotter has seldom done anything better than his Captain Bailey, and one is almost amazed at the talent which enables such a complete creation to be turned out in the midst of the varied amount of "study" which burdens a member of a company with such a large and frequently varying repertoire, more especially on the part of an actor who has the cares of stage management on his shoulders. Next to Mr. Cotter the palm in last night's cast goes to Miss Russell-Spiers, whose representation of a lady behind the bar, who is slighted by her admirer, was as lifelike as it was highly entertaining. Miss Dorcas Corsbie as Mrs. Baldwin was, of course, delightful,—as she always is,—and Mr. Bown got all the humour out of his part as Dibbs, the gardener. Miss Helen Grenville was a charming Ethel Smedley, and Miss May Dallas was very sweet as Lucy. Mr. Claude King and Mr. Hargreaves were all that they should have been as Lieutenant Seyton-Boyne, R. N., (otherwise "Bill Stubbs' bargee,") and Herbert Manners. Mr. King gave us an extra touch of humour by the wearing of a suit of clothes of somewhat antique cut, which is—at least sometimes—characteristic of the naval officer ashore, and a hat that had clearly been bought in a foreign port. A special compliment is due to Mr. Sydney Pease for his excellent performance of 'Gustus, the lovesick cabin-boy.

The piece was received by the audience with great favour, and the laughter was continuous.

To-night *John Glade's Honour* will be staged.

THE RECENT MAHSUD RAID.

Knowledge Officially Disclaimed by the Jirgahs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 25.

The Mahsud jirgahs are said to be hurrying into Tonk. They are anxious to disclaim all knowledge of the recent outrage in Khuzma Nullah, which they allege was committed by a wandering gang of outlaws. The anxiety of the jirgahs to meet the Chief Commissioner is doubtless due to the promp seizure under the guarantee system of some two hundred wazirs and herds of cattle, which are detained pending the settlement of the case.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

Cholera has been steadily on the increase here during the past two months, and last week's report shows 204 deaths from that disease in this city.

THE pleaders of the Calcutta Police Court yesterday, presented an address to Mr. Kingsford on his handing over the office of Chief Presidency Magistrate to Mr. Thornbill.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

Society's First Year's Work.

The first annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India was held last evening in the hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Hornby road, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie presiding.

Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, one of the honorary secretaries, read the following report, of the Committee :—

In presenting their first report the Committee are thankful to be able to record distinct progress. The increase in its membership which since the last public meeting of the Society, has more than doubled, marks the advance of the Society in public appreciation, and the ready co-operation of existing philanthropic bodies is a sign of the confidence imposed in the ability of the Society to do the special work it has set itself to perform. The executive has been strengthened by the welcome addition of Mrs. Muir Mackenzie as a member of Committee, and of Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan as one of the Joint Hon. Secretaries. Such prominent citizens as the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Sir J. Jijibhoy, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and the Hon. Mr. Vithaldass D. Thakersey have enrolled themselves as life members, to which list also belongs one lady, Mrs. Herbert Greaves. The Committee have also much pleasure in announcing that H. E. Lady Clarke has graciously consented to be Lady Patroness of the Society.

2. Reference has been made to the increase of the membership list. The most pleasant feature of this is the entrance of a large number of Mahomedan gentlemen into the ranks of the Society, and the Committee take this opportunity of recording their cordial appreciation of the keen interest of these gentlemen in the work of the Society. But there is room for many more members, and need for many more subscriptions to enable the Society to cope with the work before it, and the Committee earnestly appeals to the public for more help. They ask not only for the financial help which is so necessary but also for a deeper interest leading to a much wider use of their organisation.

3. During the year, the Committee felt it necessary to issue to the Press a note in which the guiding principles of the Society and its methods were very clearly laid down. It stated the objects of the Society to be the prevention of the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals; taking action to enforce existing laws for their protection and to have such laws amended when desirable, doing all such lawful things as were incidental or conducive to the attainment of such objects; the dissemination by means of literature and lectures, of right views in regard to the training and up-bringing of children, and the creation and direction of public opinion in favour of their rational and humane treatment. After insisting on the purely humanitarian basis of the Society it went on to show by a statement of its methods how completely unsectarian its aims were. All attempts at proselytising were absolutely forbidden and rescued children were to be handed over invariably to persons of their own faith to be brought up, Hindus to Hindus, Mahomedans to Mahomedans, and so on. The note had an immediate effect and has helped to remove several erroneous impressions regarding the Society.

4. The Committee desire to express their deep debt of gratitude to the Managers of the several orphanages in Bombay and the Mofussil who have relieved them of a great deal of anxiety by so kindly consenting to take charge of any minors who may be in the hands of the Society, and especially to those of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage and those at Ahmedabad, Dhulia and Surat. Their heartfelt thanks are also due to the Managers of the Pandarpur Orphanage for so generously receiving the children already sent them by the Society.

5. After some trouble the Committee managed to secure the services of two salaried Agents, Mr. Rahimtulla M. Khan and Mr. V. V. Narode, who have for some months been working Bombay City under the direction of the Secretaries. The Committee were at pains to get men to whom their work would be a labour of love, and they think they have succeeded. Apart from doing a great deal of work of a confidential nature which the Committee do not feel justified in publishing, the Society's Agents have been the means of rendering substantial assistance to several helpless children. Two typical instances must suffice. One was that of a little Mahomedan girl aged about 5 years. She was found by the Society's Agent lying on a foot-path without any clothes on and bearing signs of gross ill-treatment. On enquiry the Agent found that the child's guardian was a neighbouring baker with a wife and two children and addicted to drinking and taking cocaine. When drunk he would brutally assault this poor orphan who was looked upon as a burden. The Agent remonstrated with the man and had the child handed over to the Patel of the Jamat, who handed her over to a philanthropically disposed and respectable Mahomedan family, where she is taken care of and is daily gaining in health. The second case is that of a lad of 8 years. Deserted at 2 years of age by his mother who was of the cobbler caste, his father gave him to a Jogti who dedicated him to the Goddess Ellamma, the Jogti in the name of religion runs a house of ill-fame and the morals of the child were being completely corrupted when the Society's Agent took his case up. The Jogti was exceedingly reluctant to give the Agent any assistance, but was finally prevailed upon to give up the child to the Society. The child is now being looked after by the Mission for the Depressed Classes at Parel and is gradually being weaned of his evil habits under the able supervision of the Rev. Mr. Shinde.

6. The experience gained from the work of these Agents points to the desirability of the Society possessing a Rescue Home of its own in which children can be kept till they are otherwise provided for, and to which those children can be sent whose antecedents render them unfit for reception into other orphanages. The Committee believe they see their way to making satisfactory arrangements for such children. It is only a question of money: and the Committee confidently appeal to the generosity of the Merchant princes of Bombay and to the Government to enable them to carry out this very important part of their programme.

7. Valuable as the work of the Society's Agents is, the Committee felt that in such a large City as Bombay, the work done by them would be very small indeed unless they were assisted by a large number of voluntary workers. Having this in view the Committee decided to organise "Branch Committees" in the various Municipal Wards of the City. Two have been formed already, one at Byculla, and one at Girgaum; a third is being formed for the Parel Ward and a fourth for the Mandvi Ward. The members of these local committees put in circulation the literature published by the Society, arrange for lectures in their own wards and co-operate generally with the Agents who along with the Secretaries keep them in touch with the Central Committee. The Committee look to the members of the Branch Committees for help in grappling with the very pressing problem of child-beggers and the cognate one of child prostitutes—in both which classes this big city of Bombay abounds—and in the creation of a healthy public opinion regarding these juvenile victims of sloth and immorality.

8. It is with deep regret that the Committee have to record the sad loss the Society has sustained through the death of the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the President of the Society. He had its interest at heart equally with that of every other philanthropic institution in this presidency; but he was connected with this Society in a very special sense. He took an active part in its establishment, and formed a most important link between it and its sister societies. He presided at the inaugural meeting of the Society and was present at every subsequent meeting he could possibly attend, whether of the Society or of the Committee, often at very considerable personal inconvenience. Almost the last thing of this kind he did in Bombay was to preside, with characteristic self-denial while in a very poor state of health, at a meeting of Committee. His loss is keenly felt by the office-bearers of the Society who miss his wise guidance and strong support.

9. The Committee take this opportunity of thanking the Calcutta and London Societies for the Protection of Children for their very cordial offers of help. Their thanks are due to Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., Commissioner of Police, and to Dr. Turner, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, for their very kind co-operation and support; to the authorities of Wilson College for the use of the Committee Room, and to the Committee of the Prathna Samaj for their kindness in giving them a room for office purposes. Thanks are also due to Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson, Bar.-at-Law, and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Parekh for their goodness in consenting to act as legal advisers of the Society. The Committee desire to express their deep sense of gratitude to the many doctors, men and ladies, who give their aid, free of charge, to the children taken to them by the Society's Agents, and to Dr. Krishnabai Kelavkar for her kind help in writing the pamphlet on the Care of Infants, now in use by the Society.

10. It is with great pleasure the Committee have noticed the progress made recently by the Poona Branch of the Society. In Dr. Harold Mann and Mr. L. G. Gokhale it possesses two officers who command the entire confidence of the public. Dr. Mann has won a name for himself elsewhere in India as a lover of its people, and he starts equipped with his own enthusiasm and their good-will. The Committee extend a hearty welcome to him and his colleague and look for a great advance in the work now in their hands.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter in moving the adoption of the report said that the progress attained so far by the Society was very satisfactory. A pioneer work of every description was always very difficult; but here they had two paid agents to do the work the Society had in view; they had got a fairly large number of subscribers, and he thought that was something to be proud about. But if the Society was to do its work to its fullest extent, the number of its subscribers should be very much larger. He held that a Society like this could only succeed if it could enlist the sympathy of all the communities of Bombay, (Hear, hear). The aims of the Society should be to make the public realise that evils, which the Society sought to remove, existed among them, and to create a healthy public opinion as to the necessity of eradicating the evil. Until that was done he did not think the Society could do any good. Before concluding he should like to say one or two words about the late Bishop of Bombay. There were many people like himself who had realised for years the want of a Society like this, but what was everybody's business was nobody's business, and the result was that nothing was done until one man came forward and that man was the late Bishop of Bombay. (Hear, hear) He took up the work himself and pushed it through. He would go still further and say that had it not been for the late Bishop of Bombay this Society would not have come into existence. They therefore owed him a deep debt of gratitude for the part he had taken in starting the Society. Mr. Procter then expressed the urgent need of founding a Rescue Home in Bombay in connection with the Society.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh in seconding the resolution urged the necessity of having a Society like this in times of famine and plague epidemic, when children were rendered destitute and thrown in the streets at the mercy of charitable people and exposed to the temptation of leading an immoral and criminal life. He thought that having regard to the fact that the work of the Society was not of a proselytising character, it should easily enlist the sympathy of all classes of the community.

Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal and Syed Moinudin then addressed the meeting, the former in Gujrati and the latter in Urdu. They both touched on the religious aspect of the question and said that all religions commended the work which the Society had undertaken.

Dr. H. Mann gave his experience of the work of the Poona branch of the Society. He said that they had not only done very little work there, but the lines on which they worked were different from those laid down by the Bombay Society. Their difficulty was that they had not got over the suspicion with which the people regarded the Society. They had a paid agent for the Poona city and the surrounding villages, but he was constantly met with suspicion wherever he went. The first thing they had to do, therefore, was to break down that suspicion, and to gain the good-will of the people. The Poona Society, however, not only represented the city and its surrounding villages, but also the whole of the Deccan. For some part of the Deccan they had been able to do a considerable amount of good. They had received recognition at the hands of officials in several of the districts, as a body to whom the waifs and strays should be taken for care and protection. Again and again, and very particularly in connection with the Satara District, they had been informed of the existence of children left homeless by the ravages of plague and they were looked upon as the natural guardians of those children. He looked forward to the time when they would be able to provide for and undertake responsibility for children, both boys and girls, who were in that position which demanded their sympathy and help. Another line which they had developed in Poona was in connection with giving instructions to girls and mothers with regard to the training, feeding and management of the children. In this they were assisted by Indian doctors, and they hoped in time to put that work on a more practical and working basis (Applause).

In the absence of Dr. Kashibai, who was to speak, Mrs. Muir Mackenzie addressed the meeting. She regretted that there were not more ladies than she saw at that Meeting. She wished to see ladies of every community take interest in this work, and she thought that the few ladies who were interested in it, would make a special endeavour to enlist the sympathie of their friends in this noble cause. This was a work which ought specially to appeal to ladies (Applause).

The motion was carried.

The Hon.Mr. Muir Mackenzie said that like every one else he took great encouragement from the increase in the number of subscribers of the Society and from the practical work done by way of engaging agents and establishing branches of the Society. There was evidenty a great deal more work done than the short report which Mr. Wilkinson had read showed. But he thought it was very important that a full account should be published enabling the public to know all that had been done in the first year of the Society's existence. For instance, in this brief report—which might only be an abstract of the report—it was mentioned only that the agents had had to deal with several children, and two typical instances were quoted. Now, that might lend scoffers to say that actually very little work had been done. He thought that to secure the appreciation of the public they must show very clearly all that they had been doing. There was another thing which he was anxious to see, and it was that a good business-like account should be published with the report. They should like to know how much money had been received, how much had been spent, and how it was spent. He was afraid these remarks were a little critical, but they must not lead them to suppose that he did not consider that a very practical beginning had been made. There was one thing in particular which gave him great satisfaction, and it was that the scope of the Society's action had been far better defined. At first it seemed that it was going to be limited to the 'Murli' problem. He pointed out in the first start that that was only the fringe of the question. The Government had been collecting statistics about Murlis and it was found that the number of Morlis married every year was after all small. But they all knew that the evil of debauching children was very widely spread, especially in the towns, and for that purpose alone there was a great scope for the work of a Society like this. He was particularly glad to hear that it was arranged to give lectures and spread information regarding the up-bringing of children. The scope of the work of the Society was quite unbounded, and they could never be satisfied until their numbers increased by thousands. He observed that there had been no prosecution instituted at the instance of the Society. He hoped that at their annual meeting next year they would hear that some such prosecution had been instituted. They had been told by their legal advisers that in most respects the law was sufficient, and he hoped Mr. Robertson and Mr. Parekh would confirm that statement for which they had the high authority of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. Government had received a report from a very learned Judge, deeply interested in the subject, to the effect that the law was ample. He had also pointed out that in some cases a very severe sentence had been given, while in other cases the sentences given were very lenient. It was necessary for tne agents of the Society to see that the law was put in force, and he thought when that was done they would receive the support of the officers of the Government. It would no doubt greatly assist the action of the Government in handing over the children to the care of the Society if it succeeded in having a Home of its own. At the same time he rejoiced that so many Homes had made offers to receive these children. He heartily wished success to this project of the Society and commended it to the benevolence of all wealthy men in the city. (Applause). He was deeply interested in the account which Dr. Mann had given them of the Poona branch. With regard to the remark made by Mr. Procter as to the part taken by the late Bishop of Bombay, the Chairman said that with the late Bishop another name deserved to be associated and it was that of Dr. Bhandarker. He congratulated the Poona branch of the Society on having such a practical man as Dr. Mann to guide it. He had a marvellous reputation not only on this side of India for practicalness but also in the Bengal Presidency.

The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman said that Mr. Muir-Mackenzie was a gentleman who had really the interests of the country at heart and was well-known to assist with all that lay in his power any thing that would further the cause of this country. (Applause) He thought that many people liked to see officers in a meeting like this than to see them in their own offices. (Laughter)

Mrs. Currie in seconding the motion urged the necessity of getting rid of professional mendicancy as a first step towards achieving the object of the Society. She then gave instances to show how children were borrowed by professional beggars to ply their trade.

The proportion was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Muir-Mackenzie in replying said he recollected Mr. Khare coming to his office two or three times for a short time only, and he was sure he had not at that time said a single nasty thing to him. (Laughter). They had amiable differences at the Legislative Council, and he did not think Mr. Khare ever found him nasty there, although he took an opposite view. But to be serious, he found a very great satisfaction in meetings of that kind. There they all met together, and whether they were officials or non-officials, politicians or non-politicians, Hindus or Mahomedans, Parsis or Englishmen, they found there a common ground on which they could work together with all their minds. He was certain that the discovery of this common ground would be the best means of bringing them all together and sinking all the differences which occasioned now and then feelings which, he was afraid, had not always escaped being bitter. For this reason he lost no opportunity that was afforded him in joining a benevolent work by his fellow Indian citizens, and for every opportunity that was given to him he would be deeply grateful. (Applause).

The proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Meeting at Government House

A preliminary meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Government House, H. E. the Governor presiding, for the purpose of discussing generally the lines upon which the Medical Congress, which H. E. the Governor proposes should be held early next year in Bombay, should be conducted. There were present by invitation Col. Forman, P M. O., Bombay, Col. Bamber, Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India; Lieut-Colonels Collie, Mayer and Jennings (as Honorary Secretary), Major Winter R. A. M. C., Capt. Liston, Sir Balchandra Krishna and Drs. Turner, Cogill, Powell and Choksey.

It was resolved that those present should constitute the nucleus of a Central Committee to be shortly formed comprising representatives of all important branches of the Medical Profession, both official and non-official, and that the members of His Excellency's Council, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the P. M. O., Poona Division, and others be invited to be Vice-Presidents of the Congress, His Excellency consenting to be President. It was also decided that the drawing up of a definite programme should be left to the Central Committee and that special prominence should be given to sections dealing with the etiology and prophylaxis of Tropical Diseases, and with Sanitation as applied to India. The authorship of original papers will be decided upon by the Central Committee but as many of those attending the Congress will be at liberty to join in the debates on such papers as the limit of time for each will permit.

Exhibitions of microscopical and pathological specimens as well as of diagramatic charts and statistical tables will be arranged for; and, if possible, upon one evening during the Session a lantern exhibition of bacteriological and pathological slides will be held.

His Excellency thanked all those present for their co-operation, and assured the meeting of his utmost assistance to ensure the undertaking being successful, and of his sincere desire that much practical good would result from the deliberations.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATONI

To be Introduced into Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 25.

In referring to the question of the institution of School Final Examination in the Presidency to a Committee the Madras Government say that an examination of the nature of the School Final exists in Madras under the name of Upper Secondary Examination, but has from the first failed to achieve the objects it was intended to secure. High schools have not been induced to any appreciable extent to develop the commercial or technical education which was in view when it was established in 1889 and have preferred to keep their curriculum in accordance with the requirements of the University. Candidates for Public Service have found it more to their advantage to pass the Matriculation Examination which qualifies for both the University and the Public Service than the Upper Secondary which qualifies for the latter alone.

The Governor-in-Council considers it in the interests of education to withdraw the recognition of the Matriculation as an entrance test for Public Service and to institute the School Final so organised as to embrace a wider range of studies than Matriculation and to guarantee that he has gone through a proper course of studies and conducted himself in a satisfactory manner.

The Committee consists of the Director of Public Instruction as President, and four officials and four non-officials, as members.

CARTRIDGES WITH BENGALI BOYS.

Picked up from the Ganges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

A few 450-bore revolver cartridges have been recovered by the police from Bengali lads who found them below high water mark on the river bank, but it is not known how they got there.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Egypt," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, from England, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Blakeman, Mr W
Bruce, Capt R W
Boyle, Lt E A
Blackman, Sub-Lt F A
oroden, Lt A
Bedford, Miss A J
Collins, Mr J A and Mrs
Conway, Mr Peter and Mrs
Cha wood, Mr A B and Mrs
Diack, Mrs A H and 2 infants
[illegible], Mrs and 2 infants
Duffy, Mr C and Mrs
Fawcett, Mrs
France, Mr H C W
Greenwood, Miss A
Gordon, Capt H H and Mrs
Harrison, Mr G H
Hardy, Mrs R
Holman, Miss
Jones, Mr E
Keryard, Mr H T
Lawson, Mrs and Miss
Levita, Maj C
Lindsay, Mr H
Molloy, Mrs R A
Mathews, Mrs A R
Mistri, Mr F M
Moore, Mr G
Northey, Miss E
Northey, Miss M
Napier, Hon Mrs
O'Neill, Mrs P M
Peters, Mr A, Mrs and infant
Sinclair, Mr R L and Mrs
Speeding, Capt W O
Shuter, Lt J A
Short, Mr
Scamp, Mr F
Spring, Mr E N D
Savage, Mr S O
Sadler, Capt H and Mrs
Scott, Mr R T M and Mrs
Vincent, Mr A
Wilkins, Mrs E J R
Willies, Mr
Wilcox, Mr A R
Wilkin, Mr C L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Archer, Mr J W
All, Mr J G
Ackroyd Miss Alice
Baynes, Maj C E
Barrow, Miss
Bomonji Mr S R
Broome, Col R C
Burrows, Mr J V
Billinghurst, Mr P
Dudgeon, Capt R de S
Doron, Mr F E
Dyer, Mr J A and Mrs
Darrach, Mr B Z
Dunning, Miss C
Evans, Mr D S
Forteath, Lt A M
Fawcett, Mrs
Hathaway, Mr J E and Mrs
Hopkins, Mr G A
Irvine, Capt A A and Mrs
Kirby, Mr R G
King, Mr A W
Kotwall, Mr and Mrs and child
Ker, Mr A M and Mrs
Labilliere, Capt E J
Lonell, Mrs
Moss, Mr A
Murray, Mr P G
Marcanchy, Col E W and Mrs
McMillan, Mr E A
Mackinnon, Mrs A M
Philpot, Mr R L
Ricketts, Capt P
Robson, Mr W and Mrs
Smith, Mr F C and Mrs
Sadler, Mrs P
Scott, Miss M L
Stiffer, Miss
Stuart, Sir H
Stuart, Lady and Miss
Vaughan, Mrs
Vaughan, Mrs and Child
Woolner, Miss M C
Woodward, Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Gakazen, Mr E A
Hay, Mr Leslie
Patrick, Mr R H
Saddison, Mr G F
Samuel, Mr S R

FOR KARACHI.

Brownrigg Lt-Col G A
Chase, Col W
Reddie, Capt A J and Mrs
Sharpe, Mr C

FOR HONG KONG.

Nanton, Miss R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, March 26.

440 CARTER & INTER CO. CUP.

The Competitions for the Carter and Inter Company, Company Challenge Cups will take place at Colaba on Sunday the 29th instant. Firing to commence at 9 a. m. Drawing for places at 8 45 a. m.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP
COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, March 25.

131—It is notified for information that the Competition for the Adjutant's Prizes (Cadets) will take place on the Parade Ground of "H" Coy By Bd Soey's School Byculla, on Friday next, the 27th instant at 5 p m

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Mr. James Macdonald, presiding.

The Commissioner forwarded for sanction to the acceptance of the bids therein mentioned, copy of a letter to him from the Superintendent of Markets in which the Superintendent stated that the rights of collecting Squatters Fees from the different Municipal Markets as well as the rights of collecting Scale Fees and the Fair Ground Rent and Feeding Fees at Bandora for the ensuing year were put up to auction at the Markets Office and the total amount realized was Rs. 1,16,300, showing a decrease of Rs. 12,750 over the amount realized last year.

It was resolved to approve the Report.

OILING OPERATIONS EXTENDED.

The Commissioner in a letter stated:—"With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 5948 of 3rd January 1908 I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the terms of the contract entered into with the Asiatic Petroleum Co. for the supply of 262 tons of crude petroleum for oiling roads, being varied in order to enable me to purchase from the Company a further supply of 250 tons of the article at the same rate, viz. Rs. 33-12-0 per ton. The oil is required for extending the oiling operations to some more roads and the cost will be met from the Budget provision for the purpose."

Sanction was granted.

The Commissioner in a letter stated:—"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 4572 of the 10th October 1906, adopting the report of the Committee appointed to report on the Chuckla Fire, I have the honor to state that in order to give effect to the recommendation of the Committee to provide 2 additional fully equipped fire stations, I have arranged to convert the Bhuleshwar Manual Station into a Steam Station and have selected the site shown on the accompanying plan for the other Steam Station. The site is very suitable for the purpose, being in close proximity to the Docks and Native Town, and the Port Trustees to whom it belongs are willing to give it on a lease for 50 years renewable for a further period of 50 years."

It was resolved to forward the matter to the Corporation for disposal.

JAIL ROAD STABLE.

The Commissioner in a letter stated:—"I have the honor to state that the lease of the Jail Road stable expires on 28th February 1909 and the Lessors have intimated to the Heath Officer that no renewal of the lease will be given after that date. There is no other suitable stable or a site for one elsewhere in B Ward and if on the expiry of the present lease we are forced to vacate the Jail Road stables and challs, the bullocks and men will be without accommodation. The only course open is, therefore, for the Municipality to acquire the property at present occupied by them, and the adjoining properties." It was resolved to forward the letter to the Coporation with a recommendation that the stables be acquired.

The Sub-Committee appointed by Standing Committee Resolution No. 5120, dated the 20th November 1907, to consider and report on the Commissioner's letter No.2781, dated the 7th November 1907, regarding a proposal for laying a water main in Dadar Kumbharwada Cross Lane, stated that they were convinced of the necessity for laying a water main in the Lane. The Commissioner's proposal being to lay a 4-in. main the Sub-Committee had asked for a report from him as to the reason why a 5-in. main was not proposed in accordance with the suggestion made in the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the Chuckla Street Fire which was approved by Corporation Resolution No. 4572, dated the 11th October 1906, viz., that no supply service mains should be of less than 5 inches in diameter. A copy of his reply was appended to the report, from which it would be seen that a 4-in. main was considered quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the locality. The Sub-Committee concurred in the Commissioner's opinion that in this particular instance not much advantage would be gained by laying a 5-in. main, but having regard to the general ruling above referred to and the fact that the extra cost involved in laying a 5 in. main would be only Rs. 600, the Sub-Committee begged to recommend that the Corporation be advised to authorize the Commissioner to lay a 5-in. water main in the Lane and to make an additional budget grant of Rs. 3,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of the work. The report was approved and adopted and forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that the proposed main be sanctioned.

DICK TRELAWNEY THE CORNISH PIXIE.

A correspondent writes:—It may not be generally known that to-day we have in our midst one of the wonders of the world, it may be truly said. This mysterious little man Dick, can be seen daily in a little tent on the maidan facing the west wing of the Municipal Offices of an evening from 6 to 7-30 (S. T.) for the modest sum of annas eight first class, and annas two second class. The end of this week will see Dick Trelawney on his way to Calcutta and Simla, where, no doubt, he will be the great attraction of the time, and will doubtless make as many friends as he has done in Bombay, especially among the "fair sex," with whom he is a great favourite. Dick is well proportioned, his height being two feet nothing, and his weight just about nine pounds. He speaks a little English and French, which he has only recently acquired. He can jabber away by the hour in an unknown language. His origin is shrouded in mystery, but Captain Neville, in whose charge little Dick is, hopes later on to unravel the mystery when Dick has become more perfect in either the English on French language, and will then be able to throw some light upon his past life. Professor Daixen, lecturing in Berlin some eighteen months ago, declared Dick to be a survivor of a race of Pigmies who inhabited the northern part of Europe some eight thousand years ago. On the other hand, other eminent authorities declare Dick to be the descendant of a well known extinct race once inhabiting the Montezuma region of central Mexico and of whose existence traces have recently been found, their distinguishing feature being a small but exceedingly well shaped head. Some medical authorities declare Dick to be between forty-eight and seventy-five years of age. When Dick smiles he certainly bears a youthful appearance, but when he frowns and is a bit "goosah" he leans towards the four score and ten. Dick, when on exhibition, is attired in full naval uniform, in which he feels quite proud. He is a strong little fellow, as was evidenced the other night at the show tent, when he boxed the ears of his pankhawala for not pulling the pankha to his satisfaction. The Pankha boy on being asked why he did not laugh answered to the effect that the blows were too serious for that. Dick can do ample justice to a beef steak, and a glass of Port, also to cigarettes. He is very observant, takes note of everything around him, and appears quite satisfied when anything he wishes to know is explained to him. He has a merry twinkle in his little eyes. One does not come across a "Little Wonder like Dick," save once in a life-time, and those who have not made his acquaintance as yet should not lose time in doing so.

TIBETAN TRADERS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

A number of Tibetan traders have arrived in Calcutta via the Lachen and Doubhya Passes with aconite, musk and wool for sale.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 1st February, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,699, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 412. The total earnings from 1st January to 1st February, 1908, were Rs. 12,792, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 3,289.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT,

Second Night.

The second night of the Poona Boxing Tournament came off on the race-course enclosure on Tuesday when again there was a large attendance but unfortunately owing to the light failing six o the fights had to be held over and the orderly manner in which those assembled dispersed does them the greatest credit.

Capt. Umfreville, Superintendent of Gymnasia, acted as Referee, and it would be hard to find fault with the manner in which this recognised authority on the game officiated. The post of M. C. was taken by Lieut. Morrison, Royal Scots, and Judges were as before.

Owing to the Tournament being held earlier than usual, we have had no rain to spoil the sport, and this trouble with the lights is not likely to occur again.

Three Bantam-Weight fights opened the programme:—

Corpl. Garner (Worcesters) vs. Private Kenelly (East Lancs.) They were an evenly matched pair, much of the same build, and throughout it was mainly give and take. Garner was rather the more scientific of the two and won on points.

Private Howell (Worcesters) vs. Private Wallace (Royal Scots).—a fast and interesting match throughout. Garner stood well up to his work and gave as much as be took, but Wallace was the quicker and avoided punishment cleverly with his side stepping and ducking and an useful left secured him the verdict.

Private Perry (Worcesters) vs. Private Shaw (East Lancs).—Shaw is a punishing fighter and made the pace hot from the start. Perry with a good prop gamely lasted out, but the verdict went to Shaw on points.

Feather Weights.—Pte. Andrews (Cameronians) vs. Pte. Martin (Surreys) Andrews got a walk over.

Pte. Darnell (Cameronians) vs. Lce.-Corpl Yufa (E. Surreys).—Yufa wastes no time in getting to work being a quick, natural fighter. Darnell was content to mix matters and a lively round was seen, but early in the second round Yufa got home on the mark and Darnell was unable to rise before the tenth count.

Pte. Butcher (Lincolns) vs. Pte. Powell (Worcesters.) Butcher is a remarkably tall man for a Feather and a worrying left prop he followed with a quick right swing which, however, was too wild. Powell, though he keeps a nice guard and has a strong left, found the discrepancy in reach too much and lost on points.

Private Jagges (S. W. Bord.) vs. Gr. Elliott (4th Amm. Column).—Short and sturdy, Jagess cut out all the work jumping in with a quick left, but whenever he rushed Elliott ducked and a clinch ensued. It was a poor fight, Elliott only once leading and only in the third round making much attempt at fighting Andheri his swings went wide. Jagess won easily on points.

There was an interval before the Light Weights were proceeded with, Private Wagerstress (Middlesex) being given a walk over by Private Atkinson of the King's R. Rifles.

Pte. Gibbon (Northants) vs. Pte. Kingston (Worcesters).—Very equal in statue, Gibbon was the more muscular, but his left lunges were far two studied and could be seen coming, Kingston has a better style making good use of a quick left canstering when Gibbon came in. Both the first two rounds were very level, Gibbon perhaps having a very slight pull in points. The third was brisk and even till Kingston got home hard with left and right. Gibbon indulged in hard under-cuts but Kingston's double rushes brought him out a trifle on top.

At this point the lights failed and the Judges being unable to agree. the pair will meet again tonight.

THIRD NIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 5.

Same people officiated. Kingston and Gibbons met again after the draw and after a great fight with hard hitting Kingston won.

In the Light-Weights, Jones had a walk over. Hillier, East Surreys, beat Wheatly, Northamptons, who gave in after fifteen seconds being down for nine seconds.

In the Midddle-Weights, Cook, Worcesters, easily beat Atkinson, Lincolns, knocking him out early in third round. Naylor had a walk over.

In Heavy Weights, Tansil, Worcesters, beat Smith, Oxfords, after a hard fight and an extra round.

Bantam Weights, Healy, Leicesters beat Kay of East Lancs after an extra round of lively work.

In the Feather Weights rounds the Manchesters beat Howard, Somersets, though the latter stood up gamely, Tucker Worcesters beat Darden, Northamptons, who make a plucky show.

In Feather Weights, Manning, Northamptons, beat McClaverty, Lincolns, after an extra round, narrowly. Blake, Middlesex, beat Goodridge, Leicesters, by a knock out early in the second round.

In Light Weights, Watkins, Northamptons, beat Porter, Cameronians, by a knock out in one minute. Strickhand, 14th Hussars, and Dean, Northamptons, had a walk over.

In Middle Weights, Tow, Northamptons, gets a walk over Atkinson, Glosters, beat Bolesworth, Leicesters, after a quiet spar.

In Heavy Weights, Turner R. F. A., knocked out Scott, Lincolns, under half a minute. Smith, Lincolns, beat Jarvis, Northamptons, on points in an absolute slogging match all the way.

RACING SUIT IN CALCUTTA.

Damages Claimed against C. T. C

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH, 25.

A sensational racing case was filed to-day at the High Court in which Mr. C. R. Duggan, District Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, claims Rs.50,000 from the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club as damages.

The application states that on 21st December 1907, Mr. Duggan and his wife attended the Calcutta races and while having tea with a friend, Mr. Hutchinson, Secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club, called his friend away and told him that Mr. Duggan was a defaulter and had been posted in the publications of the Turf Club as such, and requested the friend to ask Mr. Duggan to leave the racecourse enclosure at once. This message was communicated to him by his friend and he wished to explain that he had never been a defaulter nor was he aware that he had been posted in the Turf Club publication. Mr. Hutchinson, however, was emphatic on the point and on petitioner being threatened with force he left the grand enclosure but not before some people had peered at him in the enclosure. He had, therefore, suffered in reputation and had been lowered in the estimation of his fellows and his superiors by the false and malicious libel published by the Calcutta Turf Club; hence the suit for damages.

ROYAL SCOTS FOOTBALL.

"Ferguson" Davie Senior Cup.

DRAWINGS.

I ROUND.—"E" Company vs. "A" Company. "F" Company vs. "H" Company.

RESULTS.—"E" Company beat "A" Company, 3 goals to love. "H" Company beat "F" Company, 3 goals to 1.

FINAL.

"H" Company, beat "E" Company, 2 goals to 1. "H" Company will meet the winners of the Hd Qr. Companies at Bombay, for the Cup.

LORD CROMER AND GENERAL GORDON.

In his new book on "Modern Egypt" Lord Cromer writes of General Gordon:

He does not endorse the bitter accusations so freely brought against the British Government in regard to their Soudan policy in 1883-4, but he thinks they made two great mistakes. "Of these, one was a sin of omission and the other a sin of commission. The sin of omission was that the Government did nothing to stop the departure of the Hicks expedition. The sin of commission was the despatch of General Gordon to Khartoum. Looking back at what occurred after a space of many years, two points are to my mind clear. The first is that no Englishman should have been sent to Khartoum. The second is that if anyone had to be sent General Gordon was not the right man to send." Had the Hicks expedition been forbidden by the British Government Gordon would never have been sent to the Soudan; it was the spark that led to a great conflagration. The Mahdi had arisen in 1881 and spread his rule among a fanatical and misgoverned people. Early in 1883 General Hicks was appointed to the Soudan Army, and was stationed at Khartoum. The Mahdi's power grew by leaps and bounds; El Obeid, the capital of the province of Kordofan, fell into his hands; the question to be answered was—should part at least of the Soudan be evacuated or should General Hicks advance into Kordofan against the Mahdi? The expert opinion of Colonel Stewart, Lord Dufferin, and Sir E. Malot was against the expedition, but the Egyptian Government was averse to looking the facts in the face and sanctioning a withdrawal. British Ministers declined to take responsibility on their shoulders. They might have forbidden the expedition, but unfortunately, they abstained from all interference. They appear, indeed, to have seen that the wisest plan for the Egyptian Government would have been to stand on the offensive at Khartoum. But they did nothing to enforce this view. The expedition set out on September 8, 1883 (three days before Lord Cromer's arrival in Egypt), and on November 5, led astray by its guides, left to wander for three days and nights without water, having lost many hundreds of men by thirst, it was cut to pieces by the Mahdi's forces. So came the necessity to evacuate the Soudan and to send a fitting man to superintend the evacuation. The man chosen was General Gordon—a man, in Lord Cromer's opinion, most unfitted for his task.

GORDON AND KHARTOUM.

Lord Cromer now became largely responsible, as Consul General, for the management of local affairs in Egypt, and it became clear that the evacuation of the Soudan was the only practicable policy. The British Government was reluctant to employ British or Indian troops, or to see the employment of a Turkish army. The garrisons, therefore, so far as possible, must be withdrawn, for Egypt alone could not hold her ground against the Mahdi. Who should be sent to carry out the evacuation? On December 1, 1883, Lord Granville telegraphed to Lord Cromer:—If General Charles Gordon were willing to go to Egypt, could he be of any use to you or to the Egyptian Government, and, if so, in what capacity? Lord Cromer objected to General Gordon, he tells us, on the ground of "his personal unfitness to undertake the work in hand," but he refused Lord Granville's suggestion on the ground that Gordon, as a Christian might alienate the loyal tribes. On January 10, 1884, Lord Granville again suggested that Gordon might be useful, and again Lord Cromer rejected the proposal "Would," he adds, "that I had done so a third time." But Lord Cromer consented—on conditions. He "knew something," he says, "of General Gordon's erratic character," and insisted that he must understand his subordinate position, take his orders from the British representative at Cairo and report to him. It is Lord Cromer's great complaint against General Gordon that in this respect he did not strictly fulfil his duty.

GORDON'S CHARACTER.

It must not be thought that Lord Cromer does not pay sincere tribute to General Gordon's many good qualities. He does; but, considering his own great responsibility at this time, he thinks it necessary to examine the side of Gordon's character which made him unfitted for the post conferred on him

He says he used his discretion in a manner certainly opposed to the spirit and almost certainly to the text of his instructions. This is Lord Cromer's summing up:—I do not think that it can be held that General Gordon made any serious effort to carry out the main ends of British and Egyptian policy in the Soudan. He thought more of his personal opinions than of the interests of the State. He did not adapt this means to his ends. He knew, or at all events he should have known, what were the main and what the subsidiary objects of British policy, and he deliberately ranked the second before the first because his personal predilections tended in that direction. . . . The execution of that policy should have been in the hands of a man who could fight it necessary, but who would devote all his efforts to turning his mission into one of peace rather than of war; he should have been cool, self-controlled, clear-headed, and consistent, deliberate in the formation of his plans after a careful study of the facts with which he had to deal, and steadfast in their execution when once his mind was made up.

General Gordon possessed none of these qualities. He was extremely pugnacious. He was hot-headed, impulsive, and swayed by his emotions. It is a true saying that "be that would govern others first should be the master of himself." One of the leading features of general Gordon's strange character was his total absence of self-control. He was liable to fits of ungovernable and often of most unreasonable passion. He formed rapid opinions without deliberation, and rarely held to one opinion for long. His journal in which his thoughts from day to day are recorded is, even in the expurgated form in which it was published, a mass of inconsistencies. He knew nothing of English public life, or generally, of the springs of action which move governing bodies. He appears to have been devoid of the talent so valuable to a public servant in a distant country of transporting himself in spirit elsewhere. His imagination indeed ran riot but whenever he endeavoured to picture to himself what was passing in Cairo or London he arrived at conclusions which were as, for instance, when he likened himself to not only unworthy of himself but grotesque—Uriah and Hittite, and insinuated that the British Government hoped that he and his companions would be killed or taken prisoners by the Mahdi.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th March 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES.			TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	25	12	5 p m	2	30
Suez	25	2	20 p m	0	29

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08).

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 25.

Freights—The market has been absolutely lifeless during the past week owing to the failure of rain. In the Punjab shippers show no inclination to take up tonnage. The only engagement to report is the Ellerman line "City of Glasgow," March, Liverpool, five hundred tons, at eleven shillings.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 1st February, 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,937, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs 570. The total earnings from 1st January to 1st February, 1908, were Rs. 26,946, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 4,334.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LAWLESSNESS NEAR PESHAWAR.

The "Baluchistan Gazette":—The punitive expedition for the bringing to their proper senses of the Zakka Khels—the worst behaved and most troublesome of all the other "Khels"—has come and gone and great has been the official jubilation in that we have once more marched up a mountain or so and marched down again, destroying en route a few mud towers and having obtained assurances of future good behaviour of the offending tribe from certain others of the great Afridi confederacy. But, nevertheless the peaceful and expeditious settlement arrived at, "qua" the Zakka Khels, the last (namely present) state of affairs in the Peshawar valley, even Peshawar itself, is worse than previously, inasmuch as raids for the purpose of loot and pillage and, if resisted or obstructed, accompanied with murder, are still of frequent recurrence, though not exploited by the self-same "deux ex machina" as before. Instead, the raiders or dacoits are now-a-days composed of a mixture of various tribes, the which makes it difficult to fix the blame and responsibility on any particular tribe or tribes, irrespective of the Zakka Khels.

The entire population of the British borderland near and beyond Peshawar is existing in a state of insecurity unparalled since the British occupation, while the disarmed state of all but a (licensed) few of the people, renders them impotent for defence, the defense of their honour of their lives and their property. The prevailing sentiment is that the Government is either afraid of powerless; or else why are no proper measures adopted thereby to do its duty by its subjects? It is not for want of being solicited, for the cry of the distressed and victimised combined with those whose turn may come any day, is loud in the land, the only palpable consequence being (official) silence, as of the desert born.

Surely it is time the responsible authorities recognised to the full the extent of their obligations towards the subjects of their common Sovereign, the King, Emperor of India, and that they proceeded, without further delay, to remove the reproach of open lawlessness and immunity of law-breakers, which represent existing conditions in the longest-settle portion of the Punjab—now termed the North West Frontier Province. Without any desire to blow our own trumpet, we have no hesitation in affirming that here, even in the wildest and only partially settled portions of Baluchistan, the state of affairs obtaining on the Peshawar side would be impossible; and if any symptoms thereof were known or there was any apprehension of trouble, prompt and deterrent would be the action taken by the Viceroy's Representative; the result whereof would be a foregone conclusion.

On the other hand, the lawlessness rampant in one part of the N. W. frontier and the apparent apathy of the ruler thereof in regard to the taking of punitive action and the adoption of repressive measures—the sterner the better and the more effective—may well touch a "chord responsive" in another portion of the same extending and extensive border-land line of hills and dales the living human portion of the denizens thereof possessing the same ethnographical qualities, good and bad, with a decided leaning towards the acquirement "nolens volens" if not voluntarily surrendered, of other people's goods and chattels; no qualms of conscience having a preventive effect as regards the taking of life that stands in the way of such acquirement. Briefly put, the inexplicable negligence of the N. W. F. Province authorities is setting a bad example which is calculated to produce a spirit of emulation amongst other border tribesmen who are also freebooters and brigands, and utterly regardless of human life, when it interferes with their plans or purposes.

The continuous of these frequent dacoities in the Peshawar valley and the impression consequently created—very naturally so, we should think—by the failure of the local authorities to follow up and punish those perpetrators, while taking effective measures to prevent their occurrance; all this is having a very bad effect on the public mind elsewhere, and it is creating ideas which were much better suppressed than permitted to be followed up by action leading to trouble and crime, and "then" by another punitive expedition.

THE LITIGIOUS PUNJABI.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—There is an oft repeated accusation thrown at the Punjabi peasant that he is a litigious fellow. It is easy enough to find figures to attest this, but do the detractors of the Punjabi examine the facts of the case, and probe into the causes that draw men into the meshes of the Law Courts. Despite certain weaknesses, there is a large amount of shrewdness in the Punjab villager and it is unreasonable to suppose that knowing men deliberately plunge themselves into litigation which, they are aware must lead them to great expense, intolerable delays and little profit. Is it not really more probable that the conditions under which they live are such as to insensibly compel them to litigate, one with the other. Certainly a perusal of the published decisions of the Punjab Chief Court issued monthly in the "Punjabi Record" gives some grounds for the belief that the rule of Customary Law prevailing in the province is responsible for much of the so-called litigiousness. The incessant crop of decision as to custom varying from tribe to tribe within the same area, and within the tribe from district to district "tahsil to tahsil," town to town leaves the mine so perplexed that it is difficult for any person or body of persons to be sure of the laws by which he or they are bound. Naturally, then, many a claimant with but half a leg to stand on may think that it is worth a gamble to try and to establish a right. Although the gamble is certain to involve expenditure in three judicial courts, yet the average man is always ready to chance a shade of risk and even to buy money by laying odds on his fancy whether on a race course or in a Court of law.

The main object here is to defend the Punjabi peasant from the abuse thrown at him. He is but the creature of his surroundings. Incidentally, the thought of what is brought upon him by the reign of Customary Law may lead to thoughts of legislation which will remove not foster, litigation. In the Punjab the judiciary is manned by an independent body and there is less objection to reform than in the countries where the Judges are recruited from the lawyers. Lawyers, no doubt prefer to see four families of Kashmiri Muhammadans of the small town of Banga in the "tahsil" Nawashahr of the Jullundur district litigating about uncertain rights, and to see the families of every tribe in village, town, and city of every "tahsil" of every district hard at work in litigation. This need not, however, be the attitude of Judiciary or Legislature.

JUSTICE OVER THE FRONTIER.

The "Morning Post" (Delhi):—A Passage in the Report for 1907 of the Church Mission Society's Hospital at Bannu sheds a lurid light upon the manners and customs of the North-West Frontier tribesmen. Dr. Pennell, who is in charge, and who is just about to proceed to England on six months' furlough, after an unbroken period of fifteen years' service on the Frontier, says that last year they had to perform a great deal of what is termed reparative surgery, for the repair of deformities. In Afghanistan summary justice largely takes the place of the law courts of British India, and one of the commonest punishment is the slicing off of the culprit's foot by a stroke of the sword. The object of the surgeon's subsequent operation is to provide the sufferer with a dicent stump. One peculiar case was that of a fine muscular Waziri, who was held down by his enemies while they cut out both eyes with a knife, but it is a relief to be told by Dr. Pennell that this form of punishment is as unusual as it is brutal. While undergoing treatment in hospital the victim of this outrage used to beg the doctors to give him just sufficient sight to enable him to take his revenge. He said he would then be satisfied. Of 1,250 hospital patients treated during the year at Bannu, 144 were from Afghanistan, 203 from independent tribes, and 801 were Afghans residing in British territory.

GYPSIES.

The "Pioneer":—The first issue of the new series of the "Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society" contains some matter of interest to readers in this country. Although there are now no gypsies who belong to India, it is stated that four or five bands of genuine Baluchi gypsies visit Western India every winter with their families but they never go east of the Indus. They are showmen and give performances greatly resembling those of the Arab gypsies, including their music. Long and full accounts of these gypsies and their tricks are reported from Baluchistan furnished by persons who have seen and talked with them and carefully studied their habits. Persian gypsies have been met who were coming from Bombay on steamships and mention is also made of the ways and language of Afghan gypsies who now camp every year near Teheran. Many nomad castes or tribes which wander over India resemble gypsies in their modes of life, habits, trade and character, but they use the dialects of the districts whence they come or where they are found. All speak also secret languages, differing entirely from one another; these are made-up jargons of various sorts, and all resemble far less the Romani Chit than do Hindu dialects. None of these jargons therefore can be the origin of gypsy. But in spite of the failure hitherto reported as regards the tracing to its source of the mysterious Romani tongue, linguistic students will be grateful to the society for having greatly elucidated the artificial and secret jargons found in every large city in India, where the criminal and disreputable classes have a special cant of their own. In some cases this amounts to nothing more than back-slang, in others syllables are affixed or prefixed, and other devices are resorted to. It is interesting to find that similar jargons are in vogue among the caravan camel-drivers of Egypt, and are also traced in Turkestan and in Mesopotamia.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin,' writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—'It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery; it leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

AGE AND COLOURS.

Mauve, lilac, and violet were the three purple shades to which every woman ten or fifteen years ago felt instinctively drawn, no matter what were her colouring, height, or personal idiosyncrasies whenever she began to believe the tell-tale truths her looking-glass revealed. In these days, however, no seductions of bargain lengths of material or the whole flower garden of millinery will tempt her to explore far into this forbidden realm, nothing, in her opinion, being more ageing than the cross reflections of mauve, unless the complexion belies the years, while grey in its pale shades is too colourless and insipid unless allied to the enviable combination of white hair and pink cheeks. In making white her choice, the woman who looks on her census paper as a very private and confidential document, has shown her wisdom, white or black gowns and a combination of both representing by far the wisest plan of campaign as years speed on. Pearls, diamonds, rubies, and emeralds are, besides, her jewels par excellence, turquoises, amethysts, and sapphires being left severely alone as the prerogatives of her younger friends.

MORNING HATS.

Enormous circular discs of fine straw, each strand of which is piped with velvet, represent a very favourite if somewhat anornamental adjunct to the plain hats for morning wear. These discs take the place of rosettes in silk and tulle, and give a severe appearance when simply combined with silk or velvet ribbon, while another novelty, which promises to carry all before it where the new modes for the spring are concerned, is represented by the owl's head worked out in silver tissue. A kind of corrugeted effect, produced by padding the tissue, gives the suggestion of the ruffled feathers of the bird of wisdom, while two bright ruby eyes and a silver beak leave no doubt of the intention of the manufacturer, however far from nature he may have strayed. The owl in question usually does yeoman duty in holding in place the large cluster of mock ospreys which spring from the centre of the huge "aigrette artichaut"—so called from the manner in which the outside strands are curled—which is just now one of the most popular features in the realm of Parisian millinery.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 25.

The diffused area of low pressure in Bengal yesterday has given rain locally. In Eastern Bengal and Assam it has practically disappeared. Numerous thunderstorms and duststorms are reported from the central parts of the country and South India, but the rainfall associated with them, occurred only in Central Provinces and extreme south of the Peninsula. There has been a light precipitation in Upper India hills. The depression in Persia has given rain in Ispahan. Skies are clouded over Baluchistan. In Burma light moderate clouds spread over nearly the whole Province, and the temperature was normal.

In North-East India and Orissa local rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the principal amounts being Dibrugarh one inch and Dhubri three-quarters, skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity and temperature approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central, India, Central Provinces, Pachmarhi reports three-quarters of an inch, Hoshangabad and Khandwa half an inch, but Jubbulpore, Akola and Amraoti report light falls. Skies are moderately clouded and the air damper than usual in most stations. The weather is cooler than usual in the south of the Central Provinces and warmer in parts of the United Provinces.

In North-West India light pecipitation occurred in Simla, and Sonemarg and cloud increased in Baluchistan, but elsewhere it has decreased. Skies are clear in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. The humidity is below the average in the North-West Frontier Province, North Punjab and equal elsewhere. Temperature nearly normal.

Rain has fallen in the extreme south, Kodaikanal reporting two inches and Tinnevelly three-quarters; skies are lightly clouded, humidity normal or in excess. The temperature is in defect in parts of the Deccan and normal in the rest of the Division.

Forecast—Local thunderstorms are probable in Assam, central parts of the country and in the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following informations published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparision with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 25th March 1908 was 29.972 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30 00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH MARCH, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 25th March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are only lightly clouded at Rawalpindi, Ambala and Delhi and the air is damper than usual at most places. Calms and northerly or north-easterly winds prevail generally. Day temperature has been 3° to 5° in excess of normal at Rawalpindi and Ambala while during night it was 2° cooler than usual at Ambala and 3° to 5° hotter elsewhere.

United Provinces.—Jhansi and Cawnpore report a few drops and skies are nearly overcast at Mainpuri and the air has been damper than usual almost everywhere. Winds are northerly, at Mainpuri, south-westerly at Jhansi, Cawnpore and Allahabad while Agra records calm. Maximum varies from normal by small amounts while yesterday's minimum was 5° to 8° in excess of the average in several places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are overcast in Upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded in the remaining places and the amount of moisture in the atmosphere has increased in several places. The direction of air movement is northerly at Jacobabad, westerly at Karachi, and south-easterly at Kotah while calms are recorded elsewhere. The maximum had been equal to or in slight defect of normal at most places while temperature during night was 3° to 10° hotter than usual at Ajmer, Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports a few drops and skies are overcast at Indore and only lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Bhuj, Veraval, Surat, Neemuch and Indore. Winds are north-westerly or south-westerly at most places. Temperature during day had been 5° to 8° cooler than usual at Veraval and Indore while last night's minimum was 2° to 6° in excess of normal at Neemuch and Bhavnagar Para.

Central Provinces.—Nearly half an inch of rain is reported from Hoshangabad and Khandwa and light showers from Jubbulpore, Saugor, Akola and Amraoti. Skies are thickly clouded at most places and humidity has increased considerably everywhere. Winds are easterly at Jubbulpore in Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola and Amraoti, westerly at Nagpur and northerly at Raipur. Weather both during day as well as night had been much cooler than usual almost everywhere.

Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and the quantity of moisture in the air is slightly above the average. Winds blow from the northerly direction at Bombay, Mormugao and Ratnagiri while calm is recorded at Karwar. Temperature varies from normal by small amounts generally.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are more or less clouded in several places and the air has become damper than usual at Malegaon, Sholapur and Hyderabad. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. The maximum temperature had been 5° to 7° in defect of normal at Sholapur, Bijapur and Hyderabad while warmer during night was 2° to 3° hotter than usual at Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Weather conditions are favourable for local showers at a few stations in the Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BY THE WAY.

VERY SMALL HOLDINGS.

They have been trying to settle the land question in the North Countree. They have had a parish meeting in an out-of-the-way little place, where a vague desire to possess land seems to exceed the knowledge as to how it may rightfully be obtained. The chairman rather unnecessarily explained why they were assembled, then frankly declared that he knew nothing whatever about the matter, but promised that he would do all in his power to assist everybody. There was a long silence. At last came a voice: "Ali could dea varra weel wi' a few acres." Heads shot round, and the speaker was scrutinised. This, then, was to be the pioneer of the back-to-the-land movement. Some of them made a note for future reference. The applicant is on the list of a local charity which weekly gives him so many loaves of bread. If a man will eat need he also have land? He will hear more of this.

A PERSONAL MATTER.

That the voice of only the indigent procurer of bread should be raised stimulated the others. "Thoo could dea wi' an acre or two, couldn't thoo. Jo?" cried a second. Jos rather squirmed, for it was a keen shaft; the land of Jos is little, and the worst cultivated in the neighbourhood. The village blacksmith covered the confusion of Jos by himself making a demand. "A' could dea wi' aboot two acres o' swarth," he said; " but a' should want it takkin' off Mr.—'s grass, at top end o' my orchard to be handy for turnin' out in." The gentleman named is the alderman, in the Saxon sense of the word, of the countryside, the man upon whom the industry of the whole community hangs. His land is the best because it is the best cultivated. They all looked at him. Here they were assembled to distribute land to each other. How did the blacksmith's proposition appeal to him? The alderman assured his friends that he really did not understand these things. There was no further assistance forthcoming; no one to say a yea or a nay to the blacksmith; and as they were all afraid either to depart from the spirit of free taking of land or to offend the landowner, they quietly dispersed, and the problem in this pioneer parish is yet for settlement.

WHY EMIGRATE?

Some plain-dealing souls need no assistance from Allotment Acts in the acquisition of land. They want land and they get it. The present writer has knowledge of half-a-dozen places within an hour's motor run of town in which men are secured upon land which they neither inherited nor bought, but simply took. A well-known member of the House of Lords has a former gipsy squatted upon his land whom all the laws of England could not move. He arrived one day in a caravan, and stayed. The caravan became an established feature of the scene. Presently its wheels were taken off, and it became a hut. Necessary repairs grew into an extension of safeguards which took the form of fencing and hedging. Little by little more land was added, and to-day that man has a goodly estate, all secured to him by squatter's rights. He has greatly prospered. When he first appeared on the scene he was glad to beg mouldy hay for his horses; to-day he buys up every bit of property which comes into the market, and, though he can neither read nor write, he is good at any moment for a six-figure cheque which his daughter will draw for him.

FRUITLESS MERIT.

Those who believe that rewards should be commensurate with merit will have a good word to say for a trade organisation by which one section of his Majesty's service is united. A young man of exceptional talent passed all the examinations possible and proved not only by this, but by his daily performances, that he was worthy a salary higher than he was then receiving. He applied for the increased rate to which his diplomas entitled him. "Oh, but what about your age?" said the chief of the Department. "You are already receiving the maximum salary permitted to one of your years." The candidate replied that qualifications, not years, were the determining factor. He was answered that for a man of his age to receive the salary which he demanded was altogether exceptional; let him furnish a precedent, and all would be well. Seeing that the man is a phenomenon of ability and industry, rather than an inquirer into the life-history of his contemporaries in that Department, this was something of a poser.

UNPRECEDENTED.

For him to have gone on prosecuting his claims single-handed would have resulted in his becoming a nuisance to his seniors, and hence his efforts would have been a hindrance to promotion. But the organisation of which he is a member now stepped in. They searched the entire records of the Department. With neither a body to kick nor a soul to save, this small corporation could make inquiries without fear. The result was surprising to the candidate and to his superiors. It was true, as the latter had said, that for man of the candidate's years to receive a higher stipend than that already paid to him was without precedent. But there is an excellent reason for that. No other man in the history of the Department has ever passed the examinations and qualified for an advance at so early an age. When the chief was informed of these things, he readily conceded the advantages sought. The hero is rewarded for his genius and industry by what is equivalent to several years' promotion, and the whole Department has before it an example to live up to, a success from which to draw inspiration. But for the existence of that organisation this man's merits must have passed unrecognised.

THE THOUGHTFUL DOG.

The late Lord Goschen had a marvellous dog which, when its tea was overlooked on the occasion of a reception at its master's house, ran into the garden, bit off a flower, and, returning to the drawing room, laid it at the feet of its mistress. The flower was a forget-me-not. That dog now has a rival in a handsome terrier as black as smuts and not much larger than one of them. While engaged the other day in entertaining his master's guests he displayed a sudden interest in his mouth an interest not prompted by anything which had entered it. He fumbled and scratched away at his jaws, then with a little whine of satisfaction he bounded on to his master's knee with a bright little tooth which he had managed to dislodge. This he presented with pride and satisfaction to his lord and owner. The latter is a dentist!

A TRAGIC RECOGNITION.

The story of a man's recognising his long-lost wife in a cinematograph view, and rushing upon the stage to pluck her from the screen, may be true—but it is American. Something of the sort did happen at an exhibition of animated pictures in England. During the transit of one view there came a piercing shriek from the audience, and a woman had to be carried out fainting. The scene had brought to her the re-enactment of a tragedy. The portrait on the screen was the portrait of her child, who some time before had been ruthlessly snatched from her by death. The picture had been taken while the child was yet in health. It was one of a number of portraits which the proprietor of the exhibition had bought of various photographers. Here, far from the town in which it was acquired, it was for the first time displayed, and in the audience was a woman to whom it seemed an apparition of her loved one from beyond the grave.

FRANCE IN BRITAIN.

It must have come as a surprise to many people to read last week of an application in Jersey Court of Justice for the right to plead in English. But the Channel Islands, though British in name and sympathies, are French throughout. The language of the law courts is modern French, in which tongue the religious services at the parish churches are conducted. The language of the people themselves is old Norman French, the French in which our Statutes were anciently written. It is not so far back in history that the Channel Islanders, when England was at war, were granted the privilege of neutrality. That privilege taken from them, they turned from farming and cattle-raising to privateering, and became what Burke described as one of the Naval Powers of the world. They have long had a system of conscription, and about one-tenth of the population is in the militia or the reserve.

FAVOURITE CHILDREN'S HYMNS.

The "Church Family Newspaper" has been seeking to ascertain by the votes of its readers which are the most popular English hymns for children. Over 2,900 voting coupons were sent in, and more than 350 hymns voted upon. The first six favourite hymns were as follows:—

		Votes.
1.	"There's a Friend for little children"	2,257
2.	"There is a green hill"	1,930
3.	"We are but little children weak"	1,615
4.	"Once in royal David's city"	1,486
5.	"Now the day is over"	989
6.	"All things bright and beautiful"	877

The author of the first hymn, Mr. Midlane, is happily still with us. The hymn was written in 1859, and published in the same year.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

MEN AND MATTERS.

LORD ANNALY has just been appointed Lord of the Bedchamber to Prince of Wales in succession to poor Lord Chesham. He bears the curious nickname of "Sloper" and the Christian name, rare in the peerage of Luke. He was one of five brothers all noted for their good looks and charming manners, and two of them took a hand in the Jameson Raid. Holdenby, the fine family seat in Northamptonshire, came to Lady Annaly, a fragile, golden-haired beauty, from her brother, the late Lord Clifden, and it is very handy, as Lord Annaly is Master of the Pytchley. The fortunes of the family were laid partly by bookselling, or publishing, as it would now be called, partly by a marvellous stroke of luck. The father of the first peer had dealings with a City firm in State lottery tickets, and on one occasion the firm sent him by mistake a number of whole tickets instead of quarters, eighths, and sixteenths. As he could not dispose of them, they were left on his hands, and he wrote to say it must not occur again, but meanwhile one of the offending tickets had drawn a prize of £20,000!

TWO STORIES.

Lord Annaly is adored on his Irish estates in county Dublin. There is an amusing story that one native, who had no strong prejudice against poaching in general was so horrified at finding that a son of his had been annexing Lord Annaly's game, that he dragged him up to the big house and ordered him to beg the lord's pardon on bended knee. But "the lord" with characteristic kindliness answered, "Never mind, Dooley, you've punished him enough, and he won't do it again!" Another tale is that he and his daughter, Miss Lilah White, after a splendid run with the Pytchley were "in at the death" in a village school where Reynard had taken refuge. Lord Annaly commemorted the occasion by presenting the brush, beautifully mounted, to the school, together with a handsome sum of money to provide a treat for the children.

LORD CAMPERDOWN.

Lord Camperdown, whose Land Bill has found favour with the House of Lords, is the head of the family of which Mr. Haldane, the War Minister, is a distinguished scion. By a curious custom, each earl adds the name of Haldane to his patronymic of Duncan on succeeding to the estate of Gleneagles. The present peer is sixty-seven and still a bachelor. From Eton he went to Balliol, where he took a first, and though he did not enter the Navy, as his family history would have suggested, he did become a Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord in Waiting to Queen Victoria to boot. In fact he knows more about land than water, for he is many-acred in Forfarshire, of which he is Lord Lieutenant. Lord Camperdown's great-grandfather, Adam Duncan, the tallest of all tall admirals, defeated the Dutch admiral, De Winter, at the battle of Camperdown. The story goes that when the Dutchman hove in sight the old sea-dog Duncan made the grim jest, "It's Winterlet's have a good fire!" They did, and that evening after dinner he played a good game of whist with De Winter, his prisoner.

A LADY DEER-STALKER.

The Marchioness of Breadalbane was recently presented with a copy of the works of Burns from the villagers of Kenmore, in recognition of her kindness in organising a series of concerts for their entertainment. Her ladyship is one of the most skilful sportswomen in Society, and takes a special interest in deer-stalking. She is a first-rate shot and an expert angler, and some time ago she wrote a book called "The High Tops of Black Mount," in which she gave some remarkable descriptions of her deer-stalking experiences. Lady Breadalbane is a daughter of the late Duke of Montrose, and bears the pretty names of Alma Imogen. At Taymouth Castle, Lord Breadalbane's Perthshire seat, she possesses a fine private dairy; and it was there that the late Queen Victoria tried her hand at butter-making many years ago.

LORD BREADALBANE.

Lord Breadalbane is a typical Scottish laird and one of the largest landowners in the Kingdom. His estates cover over 300,000 acres and extend in one unbroken line for more then one hundred miles in length. His lordship was a great favourite with Queen Victoria, and held several important offices in the Royal Household. Among his many decorations he possesses the Order of the Seraphim which was conferred upon him by the late King Oscar of Sweden. Lord Breadalbane is the only British subject who wears this distinction. He is also entitled to wear what is even more precious to him—the medal of the Royal Humane Society, bestowed upon him some years ago for saving the life of a man at imminent risk to his own. At Auchmore House, one of Lord Breadalbane's seats, there grows what is believed to be the finest vine in Europe. Some years ago, it produced as many as 4,000 bunches of grapes in a single season.

A STERN FRIEND.

Sir Ralph Littler, K.C., who has just declared that motorcars should be taxed, and the proceeds spent on the up-keep of the roads, is one of the most mis-represented men of the present day. Because he does not hold with short sentences—believing them to be a positive cruelty to the criminal—he is often abused as unduly severe. But he has a kind heart behind an iron exterior, and there are many stories told of the prisoners' families whom he has befriended until the head of the family was "out" again. In an assault case some months ago, where the defendant under great provocation had struck a man severly with a stick, rendering him insensible, Sir Ralph said, "it is a great pity the noble art is not practised now as it was. When I was a student I could 'down' anybody I could put my hands on. If this man had used his fists instead of a stick he would not have been here now." He once had to sentence a burly ruffian to five years' imprisonment for robbery. Hearing that the man's wife was in straightened circumstances, he made inquiries, and bought her a sewing machine and took other steps to see that the home was kept together. When the man came out of prison he called on the Judge, who expected a volley of abuse for the severity of the sentence he had passed. Instead, the man poured out his thanks for what had been done for his family whilst he was away, and announced that he had finally done with the old life. That sewing-machine was the beginning of a great charity which now looks after prisoners' families whilst they are in gaol.

TOLD BY THE TIE.

The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, who has resigned the pastorate of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, where he succeeded his famous father fourteen years ago, is one of the most genial men one could wish to meet. He does not affect clerical airs and graces either in his manner or in his dress and a good story is told of how he was once criticised by a clergyman for not wearing a clerical tie. They argued for some time about it without either convincing the other, and at last Mr. Spurgeon asked his critic why he really thought it so necessary to wear a white tie. "Because," said the orthodox parson unwarily, "because, my dear sir, if I did not wear a white tie, nobody would know I was a clergyman!"

A POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT.

Cupid has been busy both in the Lower and in the Upper House since the last elections, and political society was much thrilled last week by the news of the engagement of one of the most brilliant of youthful Liberal stalwarts to a young lady who belongs to the heart of the Tory camp. The bride-elect is Miss Blanche Lyttelton, the eldest daughter of the gallant soldier who represents the Army interest among his many clever brothers. Miss Lyttelton is, of course, a niece of the late Secretary of State for the Colonies, and of the present headmaster of Eton, and also of the widowed Lady Frederick Cavendish. Her "fiance" is Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, who, after a brilliant university career, plunged into Liberal journalism, being for a while literary editor of the "Daily News," and who at the last election won West Ham (North) for his party, defeating the late member, Mr. Ernest Gray, by a huge majority.

MONTAGUES AND CAPULETS!

The Lyttelton-Masterman engagement is an interesting example of how little political animosity and social amenities are now allowed to interfere the one with the other. No modern Juliet connected with either of the great political camps need fear parental opposition, and in the case of this forthcoming alliance it is an interesting fact that although the Lyttelton brothers have always been adherents in a special sense of the Conservative cause, they were favourite nephews by marriage of Mr. Gladstone, to whom their early advancement in life was certainly in a measure due.

THE WIZARD OF WIMPOLE STREET.

Sir Thomas Barlow, the famous Wimpole Street physician, who is in attendance on the Prime Minister, is noted for his "bedside manner," which is wonderfully suave and magnetic. Burly and jovial, with a free and hearty Lancashire style, he carries about him an atmosphere that cheers and inspirits. Before he became Physician Extraordinary to Queen Victoria and Physician to King Edward's Household, Sir Thomas was known as the children's doctor, and the famous children's institution in Great Ormond Street holds his name in high reverence.

IN the railway budget for 1908-9 a sum of only Rs. 11,60,000 is allotted to the Loi-Shilman project line, which is being made in the Khyber region. As no decision has been reached respecting the route which the railway should follow beyond "mile 300" on the Kabul river, expenditure will necessarily be on a small scale.

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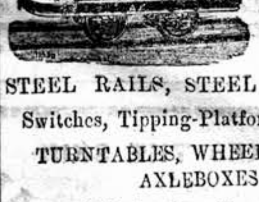

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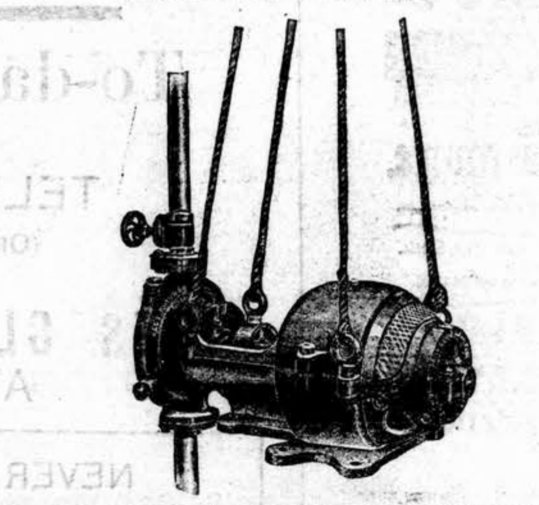

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